Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

March 3, 1958

HF Special Report Page 3

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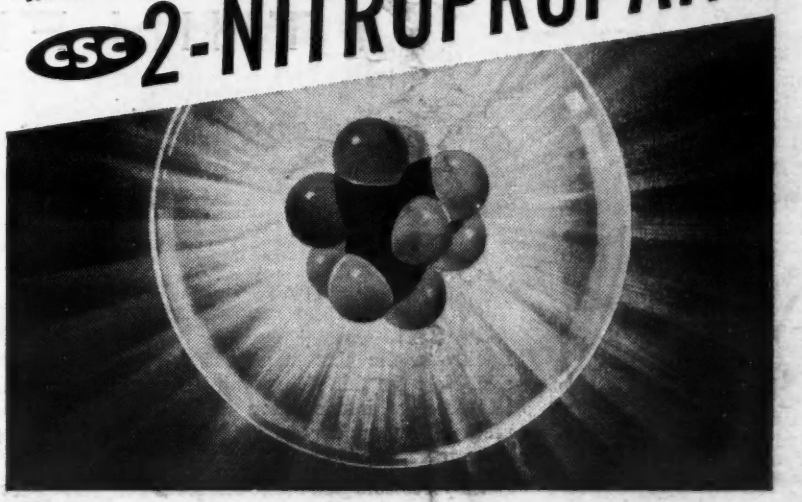

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- Solvent for nitrocellulose, and cellulose acetate butyrate.
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PROPERTIES: 2-NITROPROPANE $CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$

Molecular Weight	89.09
Specific Gravity at 25/25°C	0.986—0.990
Pounds per U. S. Gal. at 68°F	8.24
Boiling Pt. at 760mm, °C	120.3
Flash Pt., °F (Tag Open Cup)	103.0
Solubility ml per 100 ml:	
Product in Water, 20°C	1.7
Water in Product, 20°C	0.6

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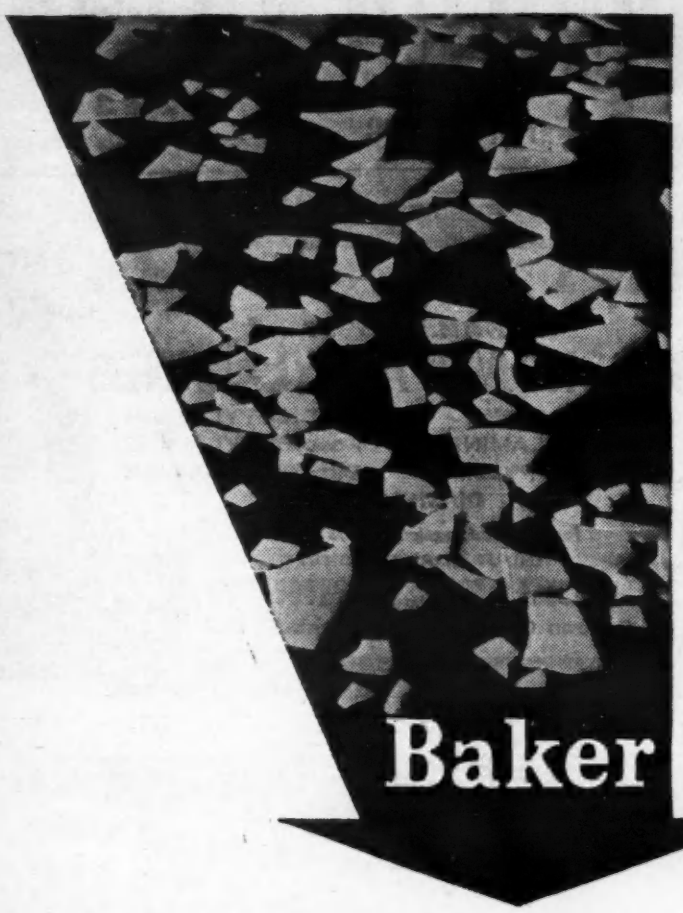
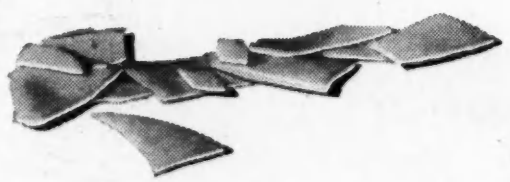


Here's news!

Baker CALCIUM NITRATE, Tech.
ZINC NITRATE, Tech.

in THIN FLAT FLAKES



- *Faster dissolving*
- *Uniform purity—lot after lot*
- *Controlled water of hydration*
- *Easier to handle*

Look over the photograph above, reproduced to actual size. Note the thin flakes with large surface area. THIN FLAKES go into solution FAST – you save time and money. They are easy to handle. These chemicals in *flake* form represent another Baker first.

Latex processors gain better control of coagulation because of the controlled high assay and known water of hydration. This uniform purity, controlled pH and freedom from extraneous matter insure better quality in your finished goods with fewer rejects.

These chemicals are produced to meet precise specifications. In the informative typical analysis shown below, note the very low ammonium nitrate content in Baker Calcium Nitrate. The exceptionally low copper and manganese contribute to longer life for your latex products, with less tendency to oxidize and become brittle or too soft.

These features of Baker Calcium Nitrate and Zinc Nitrate also are helpful to manufacturers of rustproofing specialties, textile finishes, pigments, adhesives and lithographic materials.

Because of the low melting points and deliquescent nature of these chemicals, they are packaged with polyethylene liners and are stored in an air conditioned warehouse at a temperature below 85°F.

Write for samples and prices for these new *flaked* products, Calcium and Zinc Nitrate Technical.

CALCIUM NITRATE, Technical Flake — *Typical analysis*

Assay (as $Ca(NO_3)_2$)	70.8 %
Water of Hydration	28.6 %
Insoluble and NH_4OH Ppt.	0.03 %
Ammonium Nitrate (NH_4NO_3)	0.1 %
Magnesium & Alkalies (as NO_3)	0.4 %
Iron (Fe)	0.0003%
Copper (Cu)	0.0004%
Manganese (Mn)	0.001 %
pH of 5% Solution	6.0

Thin (0.025 in.) flakes about ½ inch in size with the following typical mesh analysis:

On U.S. No. 4	45%
Thru U.S. No. 20	8%

ZINC NITRATE, Technical Flake — *Typical analysis*

Assay (as $Zn(NO_3)_2$)	74.2 %
Water of Hydration	25.6 %
Insoluble Matter	0.008 %
Iron (Fe)	0.001 %
Lead (Pb)	0.005 %
pH of 5% Solution	5.1

Thin (0.035 in.) flakes about ½ inch in size with the following typical mesh analysis:

On U.S. No. 4	26%
Thru U.S. No. 20	9%

PURITY BY THE TON
–for production use

J. T. Baker Chemical Co.
REAGENT • CHEMICALS • FINE • INDUSTRIAL
Phillipsburg, New Jersey

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 173 No. 10 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. March 3, 1958

AIRCO VICE-PRESIDENT: A. J. Thoma, controller of Air Reduction Company, New York, who has been elected vice-president and controller of the company.

Carbide's Dollars Answer Gloomy Talk

Union Carbide Corporation, which plunged students of chemical economics into deep gloom two weeks ago by shelving a multi-million dollar project at Eastview, N. Y., now comes up with the cheerful news that it isn't worried about the current business recession, after all.

To show that this isn't just idle talk, the New York Corporation says it intends to back up this optimistic view with big money—$150 million, to be specific. This is the figure it plans to spend on new construction this year.

Tops 1956 by $5 Million

And, points out Carbide, $150 million is what it originally had earmarked for 1958 expansison. True, it is some $40 million under the amount spent last year, but it tops 1956 by $5 million.

According to Morse G. Dial, president of the company, Carbide's decision to go ahead, as planned, is based on the strong position of its products in fast-growing areas of the chemical industry and a faith in the future growth of the nation's economy as a whole.

"In the twelve-year period since the end of World War II," he points out, "we have averaged well over $100 million a year in construction expenditures, for a total of about $1.4 billion."

Among Carbide's major construction projects this year are the following:

• A new chemicals plant in Putnam County, W. Va., to produce ethylene oxide,

—Continued on page 42

Soap, Detergent '57 Sales Top '56 Figures 3.3 Percent

Sales of soap and synthetic detergents during 1957 were 3.3 percent higher than in 1956, a record year. This was according to a survey made by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Manufacturers of some seventy manufacturers representing a substantial portion of the industry's volume.

Expanding the figure on a national basis and converting it to pounds per person the association found that the public is consuming twenty-eight and a half pounds of soap and synthetic detergents per person a year. Dollar sales of soap and synthetic detergents in 1957 amounted to $998,115,000 or up 9.3 percent over 1956.

Sales of synthetic detergents, solids and liquids, now 71 percent of the total market, reached a new high with a tonnage of 2,915,766,000 pounds, 8.4 percent above 1956. Dollar sales amounted to $683,590,000 or up 14.4 percent over 1956,

Hydrofluoric Acid Producers Are Playing 'Expansion Poker' For 10,000 Tons of Business

Knowing they can expect a 170,000-ton market in 1965—double current consumption—hydrofluoric acid producers find themselves gambling on short odds by playing "expansion poker." The immediate pot must be attractive. A newcomer (Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc.) has sat in at the table, and an old hand (Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation) is expected to up its ante. Though nobody's saying right out, at stake is believed to be a 10,000-ton-a-year piece of business. While there are a number of probabilities as to just what the business is, the geographical location of the new fluorocarbon plant of Union Carbide Chemicals Company at Institute, W. Va., makes it the likeliest candidate.

OPD Special Report

The New York-based division of Union Carbide Corporation is currently building a 50-million-pound-a-year plant at Institute, which is scheduled to start up late this year.

Since current capacities of the five merchant producers of hydrofluoric acid are pretty well sold up, the problem is to put in a new plant in hopes of covering the new business.

The Expansion Rash

In recent weeks, a rash of expansion projects has broken out in the industry. Three of the five marketers have come up with plans for major expansions, and Dixon has come into the market.

Dixon plans to start building, within the next two months, a 10,000-ton unit at Paulsboro, N.J. Company officials predict the plant will be on stream by mid-year of 1959.

Pennsalt is reportedly planning a 50 percent increase in its plant capacity at Calvert City, Ky., works, to meet captive demand for "Isotron" refrigerants and propellants, as well as for outside needs.

General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has decided to put in a plant at Nitro, W. Va., which, in addition to its plants at Claymont, Del., and Baton Rouge, La., "will provide sufficient installed capacity to meet all of industry's needs for the forseeable future." So says the company's president, I. H. Fooshee (OPD, 2/24/58).

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, is engineering a brand new plant. Con-

—Continued on page 63

Production Act Extension For Two Years Proposed

Legislation to extend the life of the defense production act for two additional years beginning next June 30 was introduced in the senate last week. The bill (S 3323) is being sponsored for the administration by Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas and Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana.

The defense production act provides much of the basic authority for the expansion of industrial production capacity and for controlling the use of scarce materials.

HF PRODUCTION

1965	*170,000 tons
1957	*84,550 tons
1956	78,126 tons
1955	66,637 tons
1954	54,968 tons
1944	45,707 tons
1943	22,769 tons
1939	7,421 tons
1933	1,357 tons

*Estimated

Sources: Bureau of Census, Business and Defense Services Administration

American Potash To Absorb Lindsay

If stockholders of the two firms okay the move on April 29, Lindsay Chemical Company of Chicago will be merged into American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles. The plan calls for Lindsay to be operated as a division of American Potash.

Under the consolidation scheme, holders of the 361,614 outstanding shares of Lindsay common stock will receive American Potash common on a one-for-one basis.

The 125,000 shares of Lindsay's 7 percent cumulative preferred $2 par value stock will be exchanged for 3,750 shares of American Potash new $5 cumulative preferred no par value stock.

If the union is consummated, Charles R. Lindsay, 3rd, president of Lindsay Chemical, will become a director and vice-president of American Potash and continue as president of the Lindsay division.

American Potash, through its plants in Trona, Calif., and Los Angeles and in Henderson, Nev., and those of its subsidiaries in San Antonio, Tex., produces a widely diversified line of more than sixty chemicals.

Among these are boron compounds, lithium, rubidium and cesium chemicals, manganese dioxide, chlorates, perchlo-

—Continued on page 42

HF List Grows: Dixon Is Joining Producer Ranks

That best-seller in the chemical industry—hydrofluoric acid—is finding still another firm clamoring to get on its list of producers. Latest seeking to join the throng is Dixon Chemical & Research Inc., Newark, N. J., which plans to erect a brand new plant for production of HF at Paulsboro, N. J.

To thicken the plot further, there are strong rumors that Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, is expected to come out momentarily with an announcement of a 50 percent expansion of its Calvert City, Ky., HF works.

Within the past two months, two other hydrofluoric acid producers have announced intentions of boosting their capacities by building entirely new plants.

Dixon Buys I. P. Thomas

Dixon's affiliate, Dixon Chemical Industries, Inc., has exercised an option to purchase, for an estimated $1,675,000, the assets of the I. P. Thomas division of Pennsalt, located at Paulsboro, and to lease, with an option to buy, the land on which the fertilizer plant is located.

Erection of a hydrofluoric acid unit and a sulfuric acid decomposition plant on the site are in the immediate offing.

Arthur W. Dixon, jr., president of Dixon, stated that this acquisition was the first step in an expansion program planned for the new company.

Dixon Chemical & Research is a manufacturer of sulfuric acid at Newark, N. J., and is a distributor of heavy chemicals. It maintains offices at Clifton, N. J.; Newton, Conn., and Jenkintown, Pa.

The facilities at Paulsboro, formerly the eighty-eight-year-old L. P. Thomas Company, include a sulfuric acid unit, a phosphoric acid plant and a superphosphate works.

Pennsalt, reporting on sale of the Thomas division to Dixon, said an evaluation of long-range objectives brought about the decision that the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizer is not a logical field of specialization for Pennsalt.

The other companies planning HF facilities are Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, which will construct a unit in Louisville, Ky., and General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, which has plans afoot for an installation in Nitro, W. Va.

Thiokol Chemical Agrees To Purchase Hunter-Bristol

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J., will buy Hunter-Bristol Corporation, Bristol, Pa., in a further step into the rocket and jet field. Hunter-Bristol has been making ground supports for the rocket and aircraft industry. This includes thrust stands for testing rockets and jet engines.

Terms of the pending purchase were not disclosed. Thiokol operates four solid propellant plants and only recently agreed to buy Reaction Motors, Inc., a pioneer in liquid propellant rocket engines.

MARKET RESEARCH MANAGER: George C. Cook, named manager of chemical market research and development for U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation.

Purchasing Agents Give the Word: Business Is Off

Purchasing executives confirm that business right now is not good. Production schedules are still being cut. Employment is drastically down, with more members reporting reductions than at any time since 1949. The campaign to cut inventories continues. Price weakness in raw material markets shows signs of spreading to manufactured commodities.

Competition and sales effort are reaching new postwar highs. All materials are readily available. Expansion plans are being reviewed and many are either being abandoned or deferred. Order lead items are being shortened further.

But, with all of these pessimistic reports, there is concrete evidence this month that the thread of optimism reported in January may have been more than just "whistling in the dark." This results from the fact that one of our most sensitive indicators, new orders, has taken a definite turn for the better.

Twenty-four percent say their situation has improved. This compares with 15 percent who reported improvement last month. Only 31 percent say it is worse, as compared to 48 percent showing a poorer situation last month. These figures mark a reversal of the downward movement in the new order situation that has prevailed for months.

One major factor that is being closely watched in conjunction with the present business situation is government spending. Therefore, our special question for February sought to find out if government spending was being channeled into our members' companies in any greater proportion than during the past six months.

In general, little change is noted. Some industries such as aircraft, chemicals and

—Continued on page 11

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Drugs, Cosmetics in Hard Pull; Appliance Firms End Fair Trade

The drug and cosmetics industries will have to throw more weight against their collars in the future in order to keep the big fair trade wagon moving in its uphill fight. Last week three of the biggest horses in the hitch—General Electric Company, Sunbeam Corporation and McGraw-Edison, Inc.—jumped over the traces and went galloping off into the free pricing field. This left the drug and cosmetic businesses, along with a few others such as hardware and tobacco, to pull the wagon on a road that has recently become bumpier and bumpier with court actions.

PRESIDENTIAL AID: Floyd B. T. Myhre, a retired navy captain, who has been named assistant to the president of Witco Chemical Company in charge of its Washington, D. C., office.

In fact, it was these bumps that were believed to have started the whole thing by frightening off the big GE horse. The appliance maker wouldn't give details but its vice-president, W. H. Sahloff, did say he was convinced that fair trade is no longer enforceable legally.

Why Sunbeam Left

As soon as GE left, Sunbeam went galloping right behind. Said that company's spokesman: "It was necessary to keep Sunbeam dealers competitive."

It did not take McGraw-Edison long to follow Sunbeam. Max McGraw, its president, said the firm "had no choice in the matter" of scrapping fair trade.

The week's developments, said fair trade champion Dr. John W. Dargavel, now make it more necessary than ever to pass national legislation (OPD, 2/10/58), "which curbs the unfair competition of jungle pricing" if small business is to survice.

Dr. Dargavel, executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists and chairman of its Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, issued this statement immediately after the big appliance makers had pulled out:

"The decision of General Electric Company to discontinue fair trading its small appliances, coupled with current economic conditions, have made more imperative the enactment of HR 10527, the federal bill which would extend retail price maintenance on a national scale to all forms of distribution."

The bill has been introduced by Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas, chairman of the house interstate and foreign commerce committee, which is expected to hold public hearings on it in the near future. Companion bills have been introduced by two

—Continued on page 58

Barium Monohydrate Facility Is A-Building

Sherwin-Williams Company expects to have a new plant in operation this fall for the production of high-grade barium monohydrate by a new process.

The facility is presently under construction at Coffeyville, Kan., reports S. B. Coolidge, vice-president and director of auxiliaries for the Cleveland, Ohio, concern.

By the new process, barium monohydrate will be produced directly from barytes ore with a resultant barium monohydrate of at least 99 percent purity, it

—Continued on page 37

Phosphorus Prices Slated To Be Advanced on April 1

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, has scheduled price increases for amorphous red phosphorus, to go into effect April 1 on spot and contract.

On that date, amorphous red phosphorus in carlots or truckloads, eleven-pound tins in cases, will be increased 10 cents per pound—to 60 cents per pound. Less-carlots and less-truckload quantities

—Continued on page 37

Anti-Skinning Chemicals Lowered by Nat'l Aniline

National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has reduced prices on two anti-skinning agents, effective today.

"National Antioxidant B" has been reduced to 90 cents per pound, drum lots, delivered. This is a reduction or 23 cents from the previous delivered price of $1.13 per pound.

At the same time, "National ASA" has been lowered to $1 per pound, drums, delivered. This amounts to a 13-cent reduction from the previous price.

A 1-cent-per-pound differential has also been set up between drum lots and car or truckloads. "Antioxidant B" is offered in carlots or truckloads at 89 cents a pound, and "ASA" is quoted at 99 cents.

The Week's Price Changes

Cassia, Orange Oil, Mercury, Pepper, Tankage Advanced. Ginger, p-Nitrotoluene, Palm Oil Declined.

Prices Advanced

Blood, New York, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 39).
Bonemeal, $2.50 per ton (p. 39).
Cassia, Batavia "A," 4½c. per lb. (p. 55).
"B," 4½c. per lb.
"C," 4½c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 5c. per lb.
"B," 5c. per lb.
"C," 5c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 57).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 57).
Mercury, $4 per flk. (p. 34).
Orange oil, Floridian, 10c. per lb. (p. 55).
Sweet, dist., 20c. per lb.
Pepper, malabar black, 2¾c. per lb. (p. 55).
Muntok white, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Danish, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 57).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tankage, New York, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 39).
Tin, ¼c. per lb. (p. 34).
Salts, ½c. to 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Albumin, egg, flake, 8c. per lb. (p. 40).
powder, 8c. per lb.
Alkali blue powder, 2c. per lb. (p. 52).
Alkali blue toner, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
p-Aminobenzoic acid, 2c. per lb. (p. 44).
Castor oil, Brazilian, No. 1, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Domestic, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Nigerian split, ¾c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, 2c. per lb. (p. 44).
p-Nitrotoluene, 3c. per lb. (p. 44).
Palm oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Selenium, 50c. per lb. (p. 34).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
p-Toluidine, 10c. per lb. (p. 44).
Tung oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Feb. 28, 1958	Feb. 21, 1958	March 1, 1957
109.33	109.19	110.99

Tung Imports Under Scrutiny

Tariff Commission is looking into the tung market to see whether imports of nuts into the United States are likely to disrupt the domestic price support program. Shipments of tung nut imports into this country, it is feared by the Department of Agriculture, would circumvent the quota on tung oil imports. At the present time, entry of tung oil from foreign sources is limited to a total of 26 million pounds annually for the next two years. It is estimated that this amount can be absorbed in this country without endangering price props.

The quota, however, applies only to the oil and not to tung nuts. Except for Argentine tung oil, the quota for other country suppliers has been filled for the current marketing year.

Paraguay May License Shipment

Recently, it has been rumored that Paraguay might license a shipment of tung nuts to the United States, and thus get around the quota on oil, or permit a sale of nuts to another foreign buyer who might see fit to dump the nuts on the US market for a quick profit.

In a letter to the Tariff Commission asking it to make an investigation and recommendations as promptly as possible, President Eisenhower said he had been advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that "there is reason to believe that tung nuts are practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quan-

—Continued on page 36

PLASTICS PLANT MANAGER: Oka Carlson, named manager of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's new plastics plant at Apple Grove, W. Va., effective March 17.

Dow Cuts Glycol Antifreeze

Dow Chemical Company has cut the price of glycol-type automobile antifreeze by 1½ cents a gallon in carload lots, effective April 1. New prices are $1.36½ a gallon in carload lots of gallon cans and $1.10½ a gallon in bulk for tankcar quantities. The Midland, Mich., concern does not market antifreeze under its own brand name, but, instead, concentrates on private-label business.

Barium Nitrate Is Offered

Hummel Chemical Company, New York, is offering three grades of barium nitrate, 99.7 percent minimum purity, in commercial quantities. The three grades are finely powdered, granular and course.

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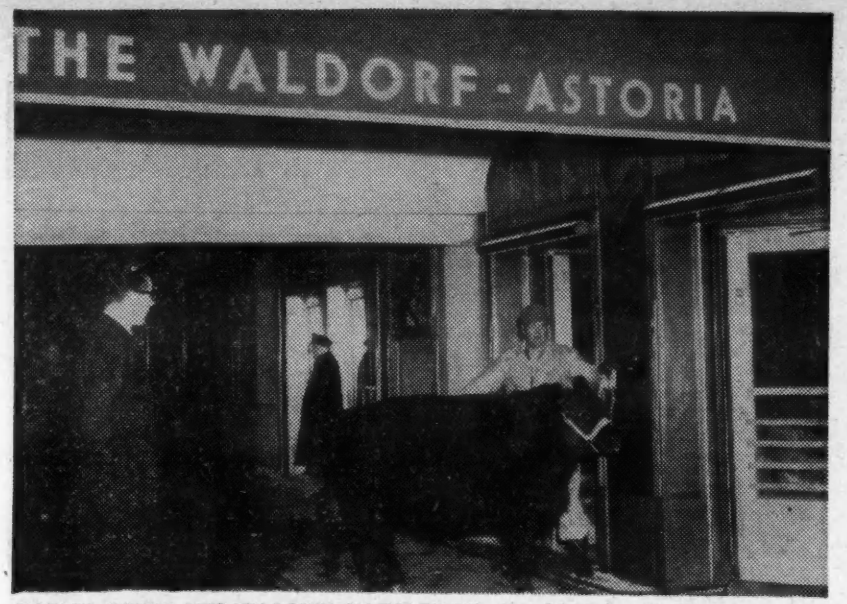

HOW YA GONNA KEEP 'EM DOWN ON THE FARM? Certainly, Toby, this Black Angus steer, will have a tough time adjusting to barnyard life after a day at New York's swank Waldorf-Astoria hotel. Toby was among nearly 200 beef animals, hogs, sheep, chickens and turkeys transplanted last fortnight by Chas. Pfizer & Co. from its 700-acre agricultural research and development farm at Terre Haute, Ind. Purpose of the event was to show how science has helped keep farm production costs in line. (See separate story elsewhere on this page.)

ADMA, APMA Appear Altar-Bound; Long-Awaited Union Likely July 1st

American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, a long time a-courting, appear altar-bound at last. Marriage of the two groups is expected to come off without a hitch on July 1, with a new organization—the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association—emerging from the union. Of course, a few hurdles must be cleared before the banns are published. Both ADMA's executive committee, which meets this Friday, and the APMA board, due to convene a week from today, must give their sanction. So, too, must the members of the two associations. But hardly a murmur of disapproval is expected anywhere.

MARKETING RESEARCH CHIEF: Matthew S. McCauley, director of business research for Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division at St. Louis, Mo., who has been appointed director of marketing research for the division.

APMA to File Dissolution Papers

APMA, being a non-profit corporation, must do a certain amount of paper work under New York State law to pave the way for the consolidation. However, word is that it will file dissolution papers before its annual meeting on April 14 to 16 at Boca Raton, Fla.

ADMA is an unincorporated trade association, but, of course, will also need the consent of its membership. This it will seek at the organization's annual meeting, to be held May 25 to 29 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Under the merger plan, the new association will have a president and several vice-presidents elected annually by the membership, a treasurer and general counsel.

There will be an executive vice-president and secretary in Washington, pre-

—Continued on page 45

Bactericidal Gas Uncovered by Army

The Army Chemical Corps has come up with a new bactericidal gas—beta-propiolactone—and Celanese Corporation of America has already started commercial production of the material at its plant in Pampa, Tex.

A compound which had been used previously for sterilization only in aqueous solution, the new gas is claimed to act as effectively as formaldehyde vapor but

—Continued on page 58

Stauffer, Others Develop Special Process for Metals

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, Mallory-Sharon Metals Corporation, Niles, Ohio, and Temescal Metallurgical Corporation have cooperated in the development of a process to melt and cast special metals, such as titanium, zirconium, tantalum, molybdenum and columbium.

The process, which is owned by the three companies, has been proven on a semi-works scale. Electron bombardment is used in a high vacuum to melt chemically-active materials which have high melting points. Technics have been developed which make possible volatilization and removal of certain critical impurities, resulting in final products of high purity with properties not obtainable by other methods.

Tranquilizer Ads Don't Hurt Doctors Too Much; Government Can't Hear Them Cry 'Ouch'

If the doctors don't like what they read in the advertisements put out by the tranquilizer producers, they are not saying "where it hurts" to the two government agencies that could do something about it—the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission. The doctors, it seems, are giving the producers a generally clean bill of health. So said representatives of FTC and the FDA in testimony last week before the Blatnik committee of the house. The government men belittled allegations that there were serious misrepresentations in promotional advertising aimed at the physicians.

The comments were heard by a committee which has been trying to pin down allegations that some drug manufacturers have been abusing their advertising privileges in trying to sell their products to the doctors. Recently, members of the medical profession expressed their views to the Blatnik unit, pointing out that some advertising material left room for improvement but that the industry was doing a pretty good job in policing itself (OPD, 2/17/58).

Couldn't Recall Instance

Last week, Siguard Anderson, commissioner of the FTC, told the committee that he has been unable to recall any instance "where the medical profession or any member thereof has complained that a drug advertisement disseminated exclusively to the profession contained a false representation of a material fact or that a drug did not contain a truthful disclosure of its formula."

Dr. Albert H. Holland, jr., medical director of the Food and Drug Administration, recalled a "few instances" where the FDA felt that a producer had gone beyond the bounds of its new drug applications, but added that the producer was quick to correct it when brought to its attention by the FDA. Dr. Holland belittled the idea that exaggerations by ethical drug producers are a great problem, by stating:

"I have a little more abiding faith in my medical colleagues than some of the prior witnesses. I don't feel that the medical profession is quite as easily misled as even some of the industry would like to believe."

One of the prior witnesses was Dr. Harry F. Dowling, head of the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, who contended that "it is a fallacious, but nevertheless frequently-repeated, statement that as long as advertising is directed to this professional group it cannot

—Continued on page 38

FLUORIDE SALES MANAGER: Stuart D. Brown, appointed manager of fluoride sales by Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va.

Polymer Chemistry Efforts In Paint Industry Detailed

New developments in polymer chemistry that open the door for the first time to the use of water-thinned emulsion paints for general exterior use were described in a paper presented last week at the fourth biennial symposium of the Pacific Coast Paint & Varnish Production Clubs by John C. Becker, head of Celanese Corporation of America's vinyl resins applications laboratory.

Polyvinyl acetate paints based on new Celanese formulations, Mr. Becker said, overcome the common problems of peeling, blistering and scaling that so far have barred water-thinned paints from being satisfactorily used over many previously painted and weathered exterior surfaces.

While use of emulsion paints for interior walls has skyrocketed during the past decade, Mr. Becker explained, its exterior use has been limited largely to masonry surfaces. The significance of the new formulations, he said, is that homeowners accustomed to the ease of application and clean-up of emulsion paints will be able, as soon as paint manufacturers adopt the new formulations, to use them for exterior work as well.

Schenley Gets Into Atomics, Chemicals

Schenley Industries, Inc., New York, which has long had a corporate interest in other things than whisky distilling, is now turning its attention to a new field—nuclear and chemical research. Last week it bought a substantial stock interest in Radiation Applications, Inc., New York.

RAI, an independently-owned company, is active in atomic energy, chemicals, metallurgy and aerosol technology. It does consulting as well as research and development work for industrial companies, Atomic Energy Commission and other government agencies.

RAI's foam systems division is engaged in the development of separation processes for use in the nuclear, metallurgical and pharmaceutical fields.

The company also markets the "Gammalab," a cobalt irradiation unit designed for laboratory use, and performs radiochemical and other testing services at its industrial radiation center in Long Island City, New York.

Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, secretary of Schenley, and Dr. Bruno Puetzer, director of research of SchenLabs Pharmaceuticals, will join the RAI board of directors.

Texas Eastman Advances Its Plans for Polyethylene

Texas Eastman Company, a division of Eastman Kodak Company, planning an expansion for polyethylene output at its installation in Longview, Tex., has awarded engineering design contracts to Girdler Construction Division of National Cylinder Gas Company.

The planned expansion will increase the plant's polyethylene production capacity to 85 million pounds a year by the end of this year.

Pfizer Seeks $50 Million Farm Market on Park Ave.

With its sights set firmly on $50 million worth of animal health business by 1965, Chas. Pfizer & Co. checked some unusual guests into the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last fortnight.

Brought down from its 700-acre research farm near Terre Haute, Ind., about 200 steers, hogs, sheep, turkeys and chickens —a delegation from what Pfizer calls "The Age of Agri-Dynamics"—were put up for one day at the swank New York hostelry.

Aim of this unique demonstration was an attempt by the Brooklyn, N. Y., drug manufacturer to dramatize how science is helping keep farm production costs in line.

It is on the growing relationship between the scientist and farmer that Pfizer is banking for its influx of animal health business.

The $50 million target it is aiming at is based on Department of Agriculture forecasts of feed requirements for livestock and poultry that will be needed to feed an expected US population of 225 million by 1975.

Here, according to J. Jerome Thompson, Pfizer vice-president and head of its agricultural division, is what this will mean:

"To meet these livestock and poultry production requirements, farmers will need a minimum of 30 percent more gross tonnage for sheep, 35 percent more for swine, 50 percent more for cattle and 60 percent more for broilers.

"These forecasts are dependent upon nutritionists within the feed industry being able to increase feed efficiency by a

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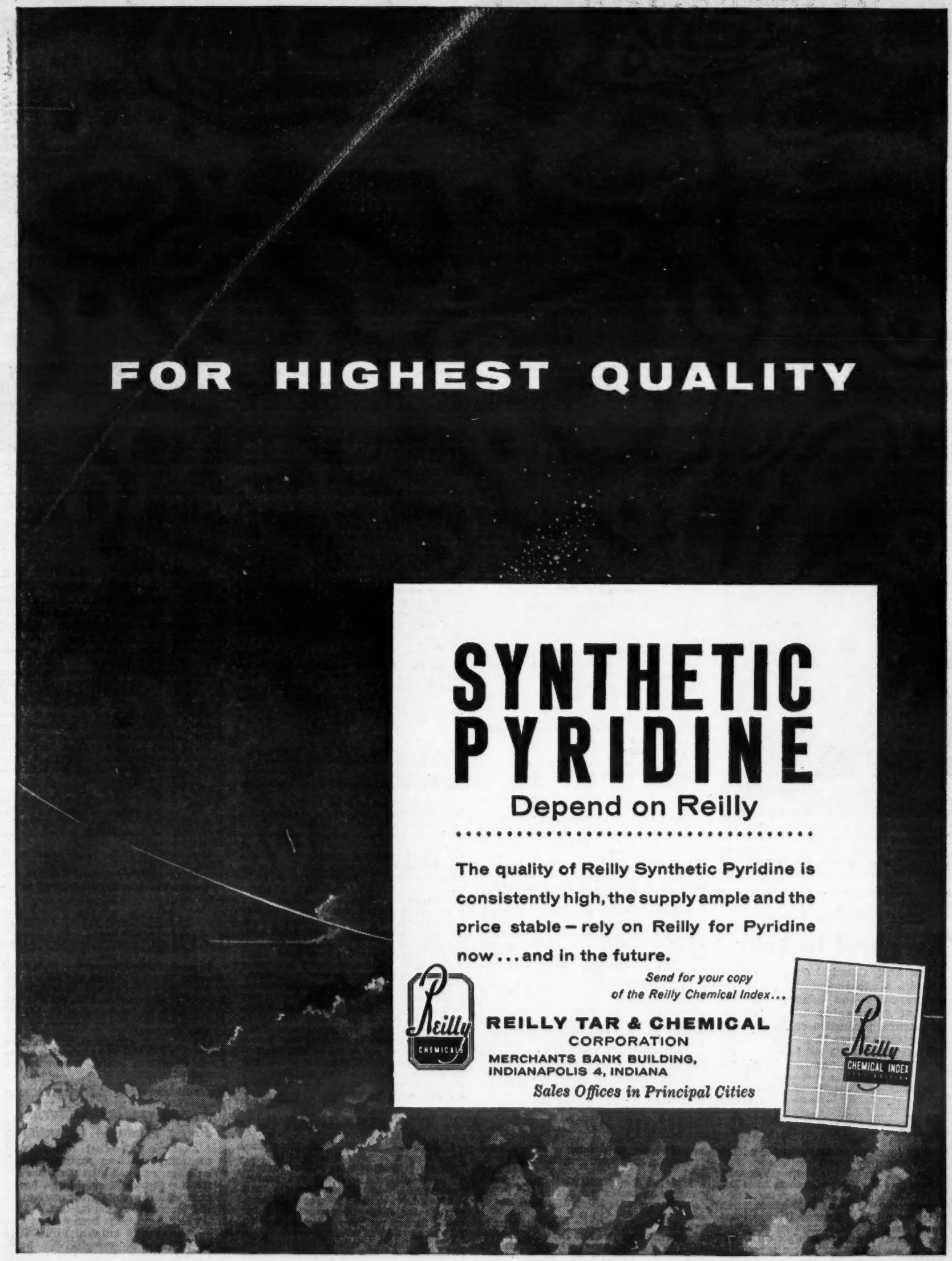
Vanadium Oxytrichloride Being Made in Quantity

Anderson Chemical Company, producing vanadium oxytrichloride on a research and pilot plant basis for the past eighteen months, has installed a new unit for the commercial production of the catalyst.

The new unit has been designed, engineered and installed to fulfill what Anderson expects will be large demands from industry.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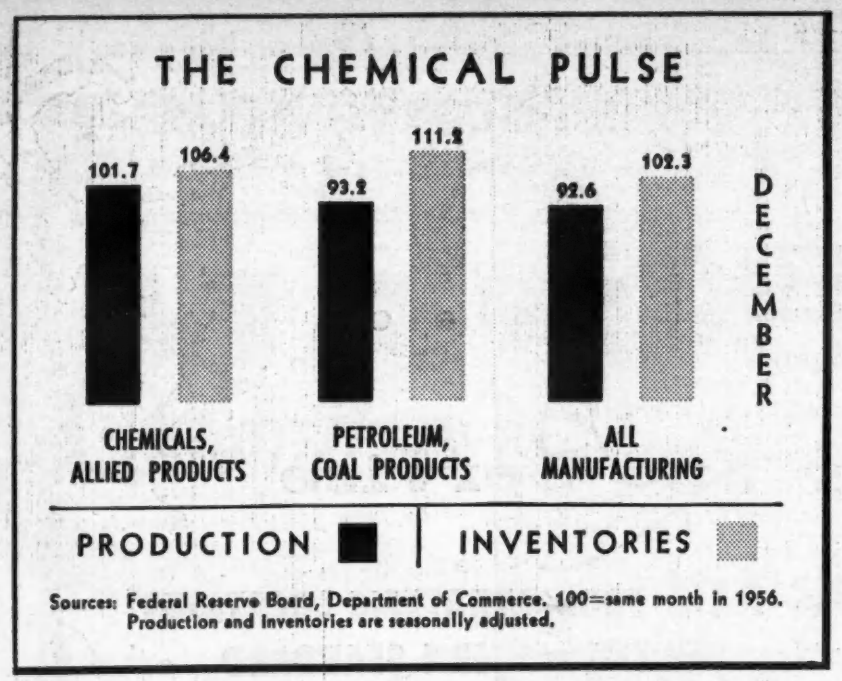

Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1956. Production and Inventories are seasonally adjusted.

Science Seen in Hands of a Public Which Is Technologically 'Illiterate'

The future of American science is in the hands of the lay public, not the scientists. And the lay public is suffering from "scientific illiteracy." That is a jeremiad coming from no less an observer of the world scene than John E. Hull, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Mr. Hull says the lack of scientific knowledge affects many important segments of the public, including education, business and even government.

CITED BY NY SCIENTISTS: Prof. Giulio Natta of the Polytechnic Institute of Milan, world famous for his work on "isotactic" polypropylenes, who has been elected a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences.

He set forth some examples of the situation last week at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan St. Louis, Mo., held to honor the home-town Monsanto Chemical Company.

Here is an initial point that Mr. Hull made:

Misuse of Regulations

"One alarming example of scientific illiteracy in government has been the misuse of regulations on classification of scientific information. In some cases the laws and regulations themselves have produced some very unfortunate results. We have heard about expensive duplication of research being carried out by our allies and friends because our laws did not permit us to give them information which, in some cases, we knew the Russians already had."

He continued by pointing out that American industry is spending an estimated $7 billion annually on research and development, but that until recently only

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Foote Mineral Joins MCA

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has joined the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Pure Carbonic Head Named

J. J. Lincoln, jr., vice-president of the southern region of Air Reduction Sales Company, New York, has been appointed president of Pure Carbonic Company, another division of Air Reduction Company. Mr. Lincoln succeeds E. R. Lawrence who becomes chairman of the Pure Carbonic division.

Transportation Tax May Go Under Pressure of a New Drive In Congress for Law's Repeal

The 3 percent tax on transportation, which many in the chemical industry regard as a sales depressant and an unnecessary addition to the cost of doing business, may be on its way out. A strong move is under way in congress to repeal the levy, and the betting right now is that the drive will succeed. Spearheading the campaign is a group of senate members of the interstate commerce committee who have been holding lengthy hearings on the financial troubles of the railroads. Elimination of the transport tax, they believe, would do more to stimulate and restore the nation's sagging economy than any other tax relief action at this time.

The 3 percent tax is a holdover from World War II when a number of "temporary" excise levies were enacted to help finance the war. It was a 10 percent tax when first levied, but was reduced to 3 percent several years ago when a number of other "temporary" World War II taxes were allowed to expire.

Fertilizer Industry Active in Fight

One segment of the chemical industry that has taken an active part in the fight for repeal of this tax is the fertilizer industry. Last week the National Plant Food Institute sent a descriptive pamphlet to all its members emphasizing the impact of this tax on shippers and consumers.

Prepared by the National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, the bulletin points out that the 3 percent tax adds to the cost of things purchased, and is a cost that is multiplied again and again because the tax is levied on every movement from raw material to finished product.

The bulletin contends that the tax is unfair because it discriminates against the shipper who cannot provide his own transportation. The long distance shipper, it holds, is made the victim of a special handicap because the tax, applied as a percentage, increases as the total transportation charges increase.

The senate group, under the leadership of Chairman Warren Magnuson of the senate interstate commerce committee, is sponsoring repeal of the tax as a rider to HR 7125 now before the senate finance

—Continued on page 45

CCDA 1958 AWARD WINNER: Bernard H. Jacobson, vice-president and director of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, who will receive the 1958 honor award of the Commercial Chemical Development Association at a dinner in his honor March 27 at the Statler hotel, New York.

Bower Chemical Elects Wood 2nd Vice-President

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has elected David H. Wood second vice-president of the company. Mr. Wood, who has been with the company since 1945 in charge of production, succeeds Edmund Rowland who retired from active participation in the company at the end of last year. Mr. Rowland continues as a director.

Sydney Thayer, jr., was renamed president and treasurer of the firm, while Edward C. Page, jr., was continued as first vice-president and secretary.

Besides Messrs. Thayer, Page and Rowland, the company's board is made up of Henry Bower, Louis W. Van Meter, Sydney Thayer, 3rd, and T. Henry Dixon.

Polyvinyl Emulsion Unit Slated by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. is putting up a unit to manufacture two new polyvinyl acetate emulsions at the Toledo, Ohio, plant of its electrochemicals department. The new facilities are expected to be completed early in December.

Meanwhile, semi-commercial quantities of both products—"Elvacet" 1423 (a copolymer emulsion) and "Elvacet" 1440 (a homopolymer emulsion)—will be furnished by duPont's Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant. The Toledo installation now makes formaldehyde.

As described by the Wilmington, Del.,

—Continued on page 36

Ciba Breaks Ground

Ciba Company, New York, has broken ground for a new headquarters building in Fair Lawn, N.J. Upon completion, the building will become the executive, sales and technical headquarters for Ciba, replacing its present Greenwich street facilities in New York.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, April 20-26.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Society of Perfumers, annual symposium, Essex House, New York, March 20.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., June 4-6.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, spring meeting, Shelbourne hotel, New York, March 5.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 26.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 14-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19-21.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27.

Council for Agricultural & Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 22-24.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-8.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-9.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual precautionary labeling conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 30; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 11-14.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, sponsored by California section of American Chemical Society, Civic Center Exhibition Hall, San Francisco, April 13-17.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry & Applied Spectroscopy, Penn Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 3-7.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 6.

Toilet Goods Association, Charles S. Welch awards luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 22; scientific section, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, June 5; annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.

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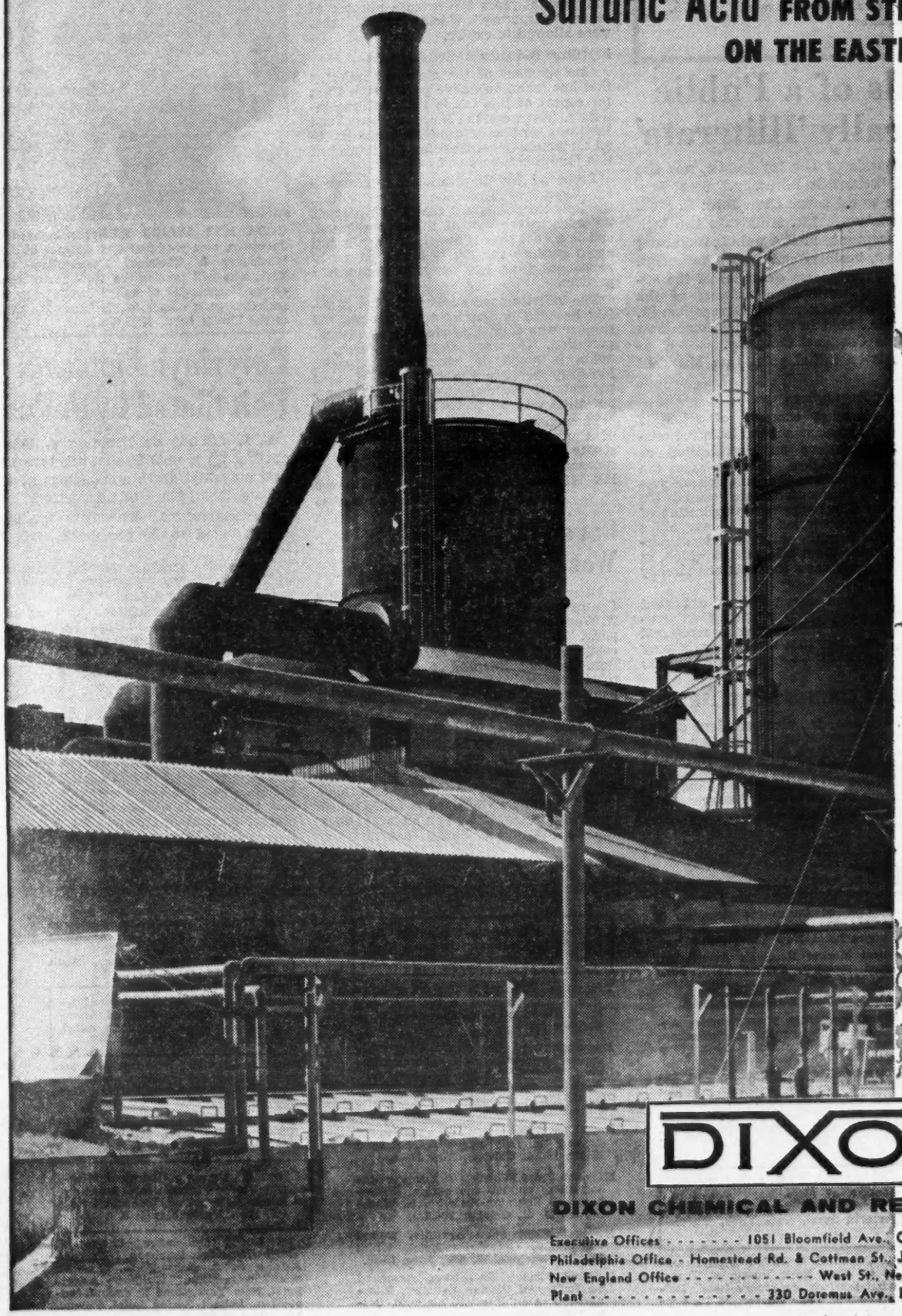

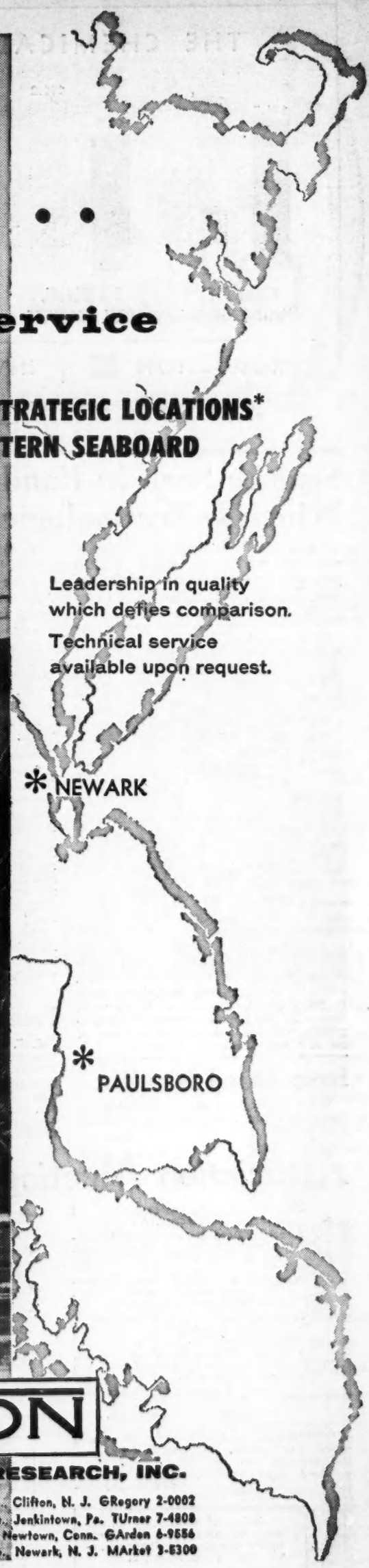

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Feb. 28 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Abietic acid, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see AldoD.
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, comi. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, chys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.33 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.23 - 1.25
flake lb. 1.19 - 1.21
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis. lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt equald with Chicago
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld fb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld lb .95 1.10

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
		Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
approx.	approximately	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
artif.	artificial	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
		i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
		lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	m-	meta	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	min.	minimum	t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	n-	normal		
cyls.	cylinders	nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	neut.	neutral	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	NF	National Formulary		
denat.	denatured	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	W.	west
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled			whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo			w w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimenta oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb 60 - —
powd., kgs. lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.58 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .82½ —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb 19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - 44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - 44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - 44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .40 - —

Ammonium Benzoate—Asphalt, Gilsonite

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works..ton.324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse..ton.407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms.....lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt .alld.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works..lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works.....lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price..ton.72.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price..ton.72.60 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.89 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms., lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse.....ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works....lb. .20 - .23

Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms.....lb. .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works..lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price..ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works.....lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works.....ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis..ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots. lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb.14.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots..lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Anisic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works.....lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines.....lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works.....lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. .....lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots..oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms....lb. .90 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. ..lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. .....lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots..kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works..lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms.....lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls.....lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls.....lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. .....lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots..kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots.....kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots.....kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots.....kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots.....kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J..ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —

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Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-86 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins ..... oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.... oz. 4.00 - 4.50
Avocado oil, cns..... lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms..... lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms..... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs. c.l. works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb .32 .41
Barium chloride anhyd. bgs. c.l. works ton 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate bgs. frt. equald. lb .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Barium hydrate, cryst. bgs., c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l. t.l. dlvd ..... lb .17 - —
Barium oxide grd., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. .... lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines .. ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis. ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb 2.10 - 3.00
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 1.95 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs..... lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Brazilian, bgs. ..... lb. .67 Nom.
Central American bgs..... lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs. ..... lb. .67 - .68
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .76 - .78
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.... lb. .75 - .77
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.... lb. .67 - .69
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.... lb. .66 - .68
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .32 - —
Belladonna root, bls ..... lb. .30 - —
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse. ton.89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works.... lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms..... lb. .80 - .85
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l..... lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district.... gal. .36 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district..... gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa..... gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..... gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex..... gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio..... gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo ..... gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district.... gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district.... gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.... gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind..... gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio..... gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms. l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms., l.c.l., works. gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.35 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb .37 - —
ton lots, same basis..... lb. .41 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis .... lb. .43 - —
USP, ton lots ..... lb. .48 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra cs..... lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area lb .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots works lb. .96 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. cns. dms lb. .65 - .79
Benzyl alcohol NF, dms lb. .65 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .75 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys. dms., c.l. works, frt equald lb. .32½- .25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area lb .21 - —

A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns..... lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns..... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. ..... lb 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. ..... lb 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.12.75 -13.00
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms..... lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.... lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls..... lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls..... lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls..... lb. .45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse. ton.169.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York unit-ton. 5.75 - —
high-grade, unground 16-17% ammonia bgs. Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs. c.l lb. .13 - .14
bgs. t.l..... lb. .15 .17
bgs., l.t.l..... lb. .15½- .35½
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .48 .50

borax
boric acid
and
boron
compounds

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Stauffer has a new brochure on Metallic Chlorides are available on request.

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Blue Dyes—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
BON acid maroons pure bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 —
Bone black dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb 17 - .25¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 —
Bone oil, dms. works lb 65 .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate precip (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 —
bgs., ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
lb. .18 - .24
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs. c.l., works. ton.133.50 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.170.75 —
dms. c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 —
Boric acid, powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 —
bgs., ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 —
100-lb. cyls., works lb 1.70 —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload works lb 62 —
cyls., l.t.l. works lb 70 —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 —
Bromine purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .42 —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ref. dms. c.l. t.l dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 —
ref. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb 22½ —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 48 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 50 —
tanks, same basis lb 47 —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100 lb chys lb 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 100-oz lots oz. .33 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene retd, cyls, c.l., refy lb .21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb .22 —
tanks contract, refy lb .14¾ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 —

n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ —
sec-Butyl acetate syn. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½ —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ —
tert-Synthetic, dms. c.l. frt alld, dlvd E lb. .14¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms. c.l., works lb. .37½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 —
tanks, works lb .33¼ —
Butyl lactate, dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .43½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 —
Butyl laurate, dms. works lb. .37½ —
Butyl methacrylate, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .55½ —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 —
Butyl phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Butyl stearate, dms. c.l. frt alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .55 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .56 —
tanks, works lb .54 —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼ —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 6.30 —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb 5.90 —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb 5.30 —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies. lb 2.85 —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.55 —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb 1.70 —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.90 —
Cadmium-mercury lithapone red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.09 —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 2.00 —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.61 - 2.68
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.89 - 1.94
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.82 - 2.84
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.87 - 2.88
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.26 - 2.31
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.02 - 2.07
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.57 —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb 1.15 —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 —
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb lots or more lb 2.33 —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms. 100-lb lots or more. lb 2.50 —
cryst., hydrous, dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 2.33 —
Caieput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.20
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms. 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs. c.l., frt alld lb .09 - .09½
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF 100 lbs. or more lb .97 —
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l. dlvd ton.149.00 —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 —
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.38.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton.48.00 —
Calcium carbonate precip., surface treated bgs. c.l., works ton.37.50 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs. l.c.l. works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80% paper bgs. c.l. works frt equald ton.31.00 —
Flake, conc., 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 —
Gran. purif. dms lb .27 —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.50 —
Pellets bgs. c.l. works ton.37.80 —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 —
Solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton.29.50 —
dms. l.c.l. works frt equald ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran. dms lb .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt equald. lb. 29½ .30
Calcium cyanide dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb .20 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 2.95 —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms. lb .76 —
USP, dms lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride lump dms. works. lb 3.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45 lb cs. dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb dms. same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 —
Calcium lactate NF dms., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate USP, dms., works lb 3.10 2.25
Calcium naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt adjusted gram. .045 —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .79 - .80
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 8.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.75 —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 —
21% P bgs. c.l. t.l., frt equald ton.94.50 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.20 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 —
Calcium phytate bgs works lb .50 —
Calcium resinate precip., dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb .06 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .06½ —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, cns., c.l. lb. .39 —
cns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd. dms lb. 3.42 —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 —
ctns., 500-lb lots lb. .86 —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .65
White, dms. lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified cns lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Cantharides Chinese, cs. lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 3.50 —
powd., bxs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Capric acid, CP, dms lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 —
dms. t.t.l. same basis lb. .19½ —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ —
Sec., 92-99% dms. c.l. lb. .22 —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .23 —
tanks lb. .19½ —
Caprylic acid dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Carbazole 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb 1.05 —
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ —
cns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½ —
high modulus bgs. c.l., works. lb. .06¼ —
cns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05¾ —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½ —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, cns., c.l., works lb. .72 —
cns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .21 —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb .08 .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 .040
Carbon disulfide 55-gal. dms. c.l., works frt equald to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 —
tanks dlvd lb. .0545 —
Carbon tetrachloride CP, consumers dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾ —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .15¼ —
Tech consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .11¾ —
dms. c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ —
tanks frt alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots. works lb 4.00 4.25
dms smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots. lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A," lb. 2.95 —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.80 —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb. 3.00 —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.85 —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.80 —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 —
bulk smaller lots dlvd lb 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
Pahnahyba, refd., pure, bgs. ton lots lb. .83 - .85
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.31 - 1.33
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Carotene-tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 8-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms. works million units. .13 —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.69.60 —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .29 —
Carvol, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom. edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .58 —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 —
Imp. acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l. lb. .20¾ —
New Zealand lb. .25 —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 —
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .32½ Nom.
"B" lb. .31½ Nom.
"C" lb. .30½ Nom.
Korintje "A" lb. .33 Nom.
"B" lb. .32 Nom.
"C" lb. .31 Nom.
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., t.o.b. Brazil. ton.110.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910 —
tanks lb. .2600 —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660 —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2760 —
tanks lb. .2460 —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3125 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33.50 —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2300 —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2400 —
tanks lb. .2100 —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .22¼ —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23¼ —
tanks lb. .20¼ —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2450 —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550 —
tanks lb. .2250 —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1625 —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½ - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.43 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .29 —
Indian, bgs. lb. .20 —
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb.16.50 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs. dlvd E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 .595

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— Beckman, PHARMACOLOGY IN CLINICAL PRACTICE (Page 283). Published by the W. B. Saunders Company (1952).
Pharmacology in Clinical Practice
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Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .73
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more, lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .28½ - .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.96.00 - —
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.74.00 -79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs. c.l., works, South ton.66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.50.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.20
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld, lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chlorzl. tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .68 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms. c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .89 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .81 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt alld, lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., frt alld, lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms. 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis, lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd to N. Y Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more works, lb 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd, E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt, equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt, equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —

Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate 6lb dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala. Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1¼c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls. works lb. .09¼- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls. works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF red broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .92 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.11 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -12.00
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .68 - .98
Java, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns. lb. .75 - .80
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 15.00
Nat. bots oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works, ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .37½- .38½
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.85
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .85 - .90
CMC, crude, 98.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30¼- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .30½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works, ton.40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms., dlvd, lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms. lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .87½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse, lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd, lb. .93 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.46 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd, lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .94 - .99
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14½- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10½- .10¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 - .75
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3100- —
bgs., l.c.l, works lb. .3250- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 - .41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .27½- .28
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .35¾- .36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4468
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .634 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots ur more lb. .644 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .664 - .684
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .25 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .28½- .30½
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .41¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .41¼- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .39¼- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63¼
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 1.14 - —
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1770- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.20 -13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.20.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.40 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.24.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.25.40 -26.40
Copper, undecylenate, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.183.00 -185.00
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.178.00 -180.00
Coriander oil, USP, bots lb. 9.25 -12.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¾- —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1798- .1825
tanks lb. .1823- —

Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be. non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal 41% bgs., Memphis ton.63.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13⅞- —
tanks, Valley lb. .13⅝- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .13¾- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13⅜- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04½- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks lb. .17¼- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works, lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-96%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
o-Cresol, 30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, 29°29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.15 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 - —
50 dms. or more, same basis, gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 - .73
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 - 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works.ton.75.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —

capsule?
liquid?
tablet?

THERE'S A STABLE, ECONOMICAL PFIZER VITAMIN A FOR EACH!

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Pfizer Vitamin A and D Crystalets®—a low cost way to add Vitamin D to your dry products. Pfizer A and D Crystalets help simplify your manufacturing because various ratios can be obtained from the two potencies available. (500,000 Vitamin A units per gram in combination with either 100,000 or 50,000 Vitamin D units per gram.)

Pfizer Vitamin A Palmitate—ideal for soft gelatin capsules or formulations where high potency and freedom from taste and odor is of paramount importance. It has uniform color and viscosity, high stability, and is compatible with other vitamins. Minimum potency: 1,700,000 U.S.P. units per gram. Also available: 1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram in vegetable oil.

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Pfizer Vitamin A Palmitate Crystalets® (Types M and W)—two new, dry, dispersible forms of Pfizer Vitamin A. One is readily dispersible in plain tap water, the other (type M) in ice water. Neither affect taste. These latest Pfizer Vitamin A forms lend themselves ideally to the manufacture of soft compressed multivitamin tablets and dry pharmaceutical preparations where rapid solubility is required. Pfizer Vitamin A Crystalets® (Types M and W) are available in potencies of 250,000 units per gram.

Pfizer Vitamin A and D Crystalets® (Types M and W)—The new dry dispersible forms of Vitamin A Palmitate are also available in combination with Vitamin D—potency 250,000 units of A and 50,000 units of D per gram.

Pioneer in the Manufacture of Vitamins

Pfizer

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC., *Chemical Sales Division*
630 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn 6, New York

Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Tex.

Cyclohexene, min 98% b.p., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .60 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .47 • —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 • —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 • —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 • —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 • —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 • —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 • —

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 • —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 • .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 • —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 • .52
tanks, works lb. .42 • —

Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼ .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¾- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .34 • .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .40 • .41
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31¼- .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 • —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 • .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • .22
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .23 • .24
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .23
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .24 • .25
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 • —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 • 2.00

Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 • —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 • —
bgs., t.l., works ton.60.75 • —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.69.12 • —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton.69.50 • —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 • .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 • .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 • .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 • —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 • .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 • —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —

For anhyd alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tankcars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb.24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 • —
Dextrin, corn gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 • —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 • —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 • —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 • —
white, paper bags lb. 8.98 • —
paper bags lb. 9.13 • —
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .19¾- —
Anhyd., dms lb. 20¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 • 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks works lb. 29½- —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 • —
white, paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 • —
paper bgs. l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 • —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks dlvd lb. .12½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 • —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 • —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 • —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 • —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 • .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 • .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 • —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 • —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 • —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E lb. .14½- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 • —
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 • —
tanks, works lb. .03 • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .54 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • —
tanks, works lb. .52 • —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.95 • —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —

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. . . and blend with suitable builders, foamers or other additives. You'll have a product tailored to do *tons* of wash—scrub *acres* of floors—or do any of a hundred jobs in home, industry or agriculture.

SURFONIC products comprise a broad range of nonionic ethylene oxide adducts of nonyl phenol (SURFONIC N Series) and tridecyl alcohol (SURFONIC TD Series). Ranging from water-soluble liquids to waxy solids, they can be blended or reacted to provide a full spectrum of surfactant products.

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Ethylene Oxide, Glycols, Dichloride
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Ethylene Carbonate and Propylene Carbonate
Caustic Potash
Caustic Soda
Soda Ash
Sodium Bicarbonate

*Available in coil-equipped tank cars of 4,000, 6,000 and 8,000 gallons; in tank trucks up to 4,000-gallon capacity, and in 55-gallon drums.

Jefferson CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
Essential Chemicals from Hydrocarbon Sources

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms lb. 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.35 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots lb. .26 .28
Diglycolic acid bgs. works lb. .14 —
Di-hexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .64 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 —
Dihydrazine sulfate dms., works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-3-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .10 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Nat., bgs. lb. .12 —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate cns. lb. 4.85 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l. dlvd lb 1.225 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.235 —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 —
70% dms. c.l. dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd 100% basis lb 66 —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.00 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb 1.275 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfate 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Dimethyl sulfide dms. c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —

2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. .89 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.56 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochloronenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C, dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30½- .31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61½- .62½
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —

Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .70 - —
tankcars, works gal. .62 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 - .58
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolyiguanidine dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports ex dock ton 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Green FD&C No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.00
No. 2 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 - 35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 17.60

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Now you can benefit from the processing advantages of elemental bromine and be confident of a continuous source of supply. Our new bromine plant † at El Dorado, Arkansas, now is in operation; from it you can secure uninterrupted deliveries up to 100,000 lb. tank car quantities. This added capacity to our production from plants at Saint Louis and Manistee, Michigan, permits you to take full advantage of bromine's unique properties and characteristics.

In many instances, bromine can supplant elemental chlorine and fluorine with marked improvement in processing yields, ease of handling, and developing new products. Specifically, you'll find . . .

Bromine compounds increase processing yields in:

Quaternary salt formations, nitrile formations; hydrolysis to carbinols; Grignard reactions in the aromatic series; Ullmann reactions, and Reformatsky reactions.

Bromine offers such processing advantages as:

- Liquidity — no pressurized equipment required.
- Lower oxidation potential than those of chlorine or fluorine.
- Melting points of bromides are higher than those of chlorides or fluorides.
- Exceptionally high densities of bromine compounds.
- Catalytic properties of various inorganic bromides in reactions involving intramolecular rearrangements.

New product opportunities:

- Bromine imparts greater fire resistance to organic compounds than low molecular weight halogens.
- New pharmaceuticals are possible with bromine compounds as intermediates.
- Bromine can be compounded to produce active germicides, bactericides, and algicides.

You may discover many other significant and profitable bromine uses now that it is available in quantity. Michigan Chemical will be glad to help you with your present bromine needs, or with your basic bromine research. Just write or phone us.

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Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, ens	lb	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

20	Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.99	- —
27	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	- —
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	- —
36	Yellow, 2G	lb.	1.18	- —
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb	1.52	- —
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	- —
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	- —
151	Orange AD	lb.	.79	- —
161	Orange	lb.	.94	- —
176	Fast red A	lb.	1.39	- —
179	Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	- —
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	- —
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	- —
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	- —
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.92	- —
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	- —
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	- —
234	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	- —
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	- —
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb	1.91	- —
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	- —
299	Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	- —
304	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	- —
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.13	- —
333	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	- —
368	Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	- —
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	- —
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	- —
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	- —
419	Red FC	lb.	1.45	- —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

420	Brown M	lb.	1.40	- —
448	Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	- —
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	- —
561	Brown B	lb.	2.59	- —
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.53	- —
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	1.62	- —
596	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	- —
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	- —
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	- —
640	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	- —
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	- —
657	Malachite green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	- —
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	- —
667	Milling green 6B conc	lb.	4.78	- —
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	- —
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	- —
698	Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	- —
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	- —
729	Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	- —
749	Red BX	lb.	4.76	- —
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	- —
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	- —
841	Safranine GF extra, conc	lb.	4.11	- —
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	- —
863	Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	- —
922	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	- —
978	Black GXCF conc	lb.	.38	- —
1034	Alizarin red SC	lb.	2.31	- —
1078	Alizarin syanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	- —
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	- —
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	- —
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	- —
1101	Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	- —
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	- —
1113	Blue, BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.93	- —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

1150	Olive R, Single paste dms.	lb.	1.43	- —
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	- —
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	- —
1217	Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	4.60	- —
	p-4 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	- —
	p-14 Brown EB	lb.	2.16	- —
	p-24 Gray L	lb.	2.06	- —
	p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.63	- —
	p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.48	- —
	p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	- —
	p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.50	- —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

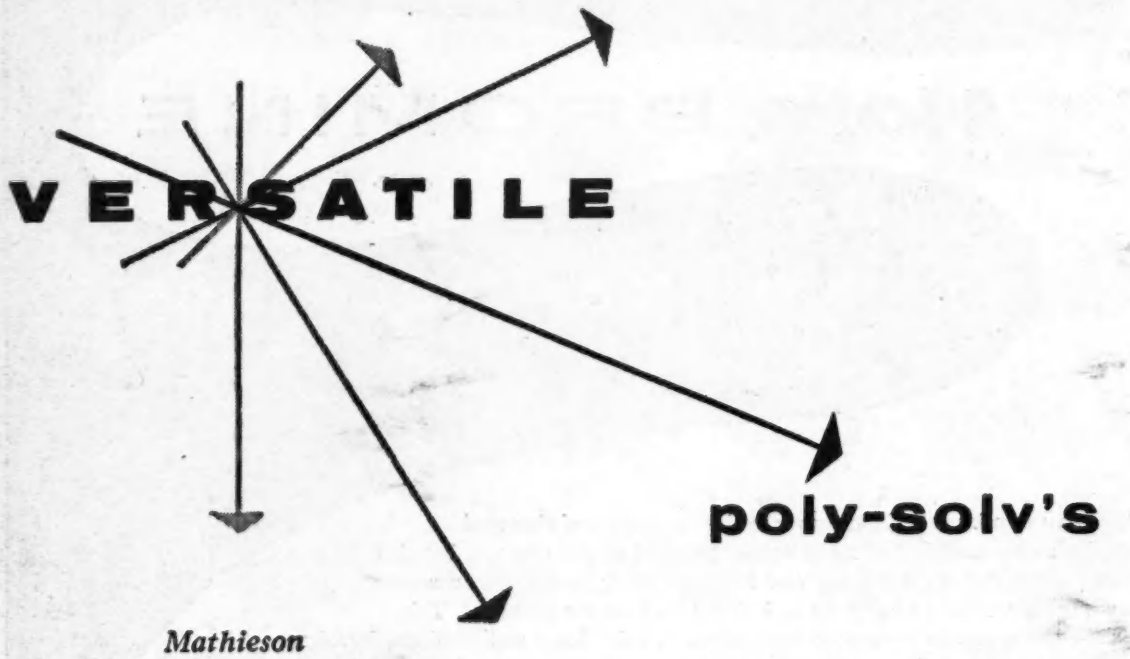
24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	- —
73	Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	- —
1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	- —
1078	Alizarin green, CG	lb.	3.53	- —
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	- —
	Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	- —
	Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	- —
	Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	- —
	Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.53	- —
	Oil blue ZN	lb.	3.02	- —
	Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	- —
	Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	- —
	Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76	- —
	Oil yellow ZG conc	lb.	6.33	- —

Dyes coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb dms., dlvd No

p-317	Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb.	4.62	- —
p-320	Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	- —
	Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54	- —
	Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	- —
	Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41	- —

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	- —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.27	- 1.29
Tanners, bbls.	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls	lb.	.30	- .32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	- —
Select, bundles	lb.	75	- —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.25	-49.00
Endrin, tech. dms. dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	3.75	- —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.85	- —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
nydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	- .72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	- .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	- .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	- —
1-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.60	- —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil, ens	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.60	- —
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	-84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	67.75	- —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.17	- —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	- —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	- —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.38	- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	- —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies.	gal.	20.58	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63	-20.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.42	- —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of			
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	- .74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	- —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	21.70	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.75	-21.81
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.54	- —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)			
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	- —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.43	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.45	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.41	- —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works	lb.	.30	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28	- —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.34	- —
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works.	lb.	.65	- .70
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	- .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	- .22
dms., works	lb.	.18	- .20
tanks, works	lb.	10	- —



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Glycol Ether Solvents

The Poly-Solv's are clear liquids which are miscible with water and most organic solvents. They contain both an ether and an alcohol group and are therefore strong solvents for a variety of substances. Their high solvency and lack of odor make them ideal for use in many formulations, including those requiring mutual solvency, such as cleaners, dry-cleaning soaps, insecticides, cutting oils.

Poly-Solv EM, **ethylene glycol monomethyl ether,** is used for sealing moisture-proof cellophane and as an aid in obtaining dye penetration in acetate rayon fibers.

Poly-Solv EE, **ethylene glycol monoethyl ether,** is used in lacquer formulations; is a good solvent for resins, naphthol dyes, reduced vat dyes and plasticizers.

Poly-Solv EB, **ethylene glycol monobutyl ether,** is a solvent for lacquers; it strengthens blush resistance, improves flowout, levelling and gloss.

Poly-Solv DM, **diethylene glycol monomethyl ether,** is used in brake fluids, brushing lacquers, spirit-type stamp-pad ink dyes and textile dye pastes.

Poly-Solv DE, **diethylene glycol monoethyl ether,** is used in brake fluids, non-grain raising wood stains and in industrial cleaners.

Poly-Solv DB, **diethylene glycol monobutyl ether,** is valuable where a very low evaporation is required, particularly in vinyl organosis.

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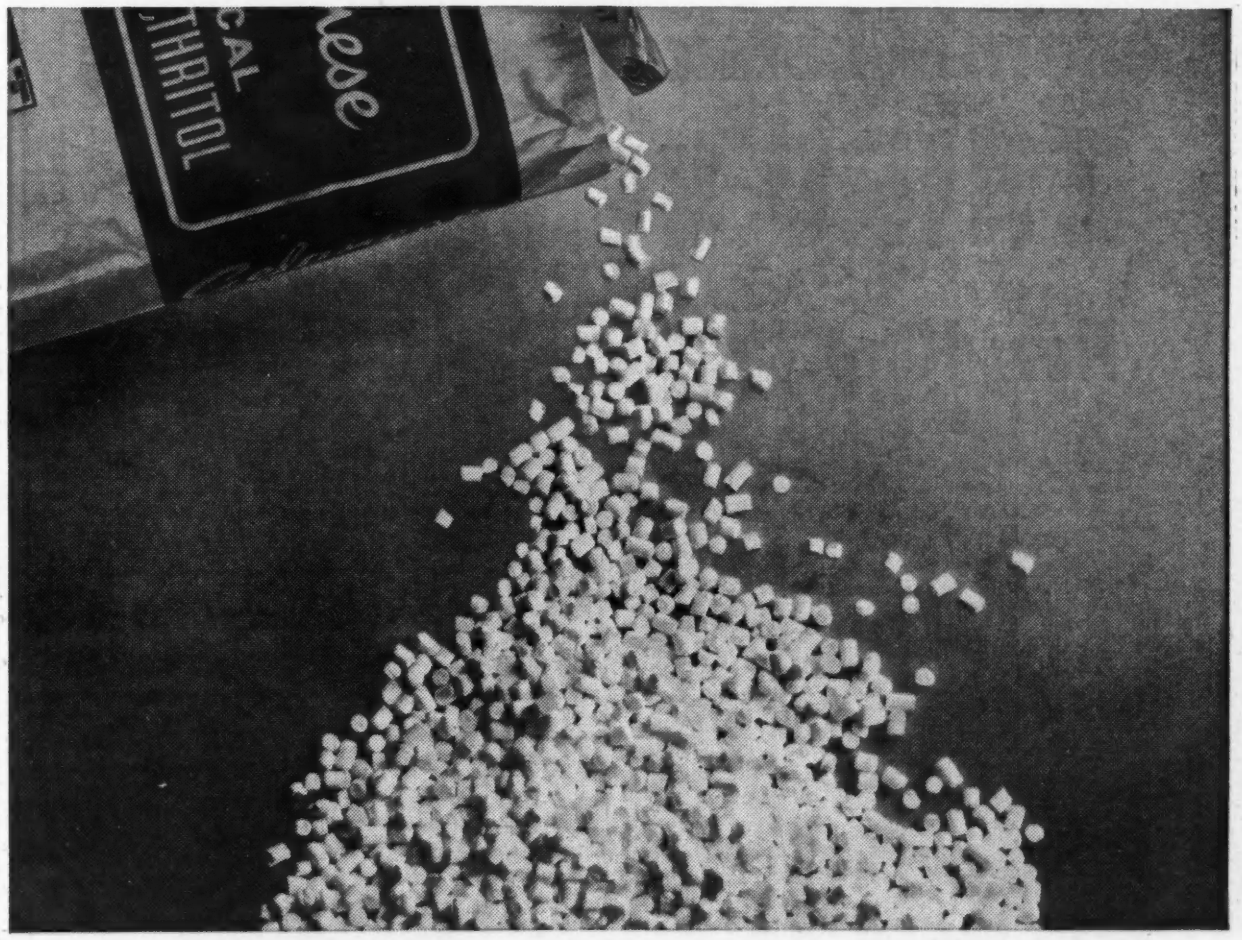
ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

5634

Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .52½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol dms. t.c. dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, refy gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .70 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms. lb. .88 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .15 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 5% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs. lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.25 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 —
USP, cryst., bbls. cns lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada bbls. gal. 32.00 —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 - 4.10
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1650- .1730
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .16 —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 128.00 - 130.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 90% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 124.00 - 126.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid USP, bots. 6b dms., kilo-lots or more gram .70 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more kilo. 62.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .0713- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0450- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid 85% cbys. c.l., works. lb. .1570 —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs. c.l., fll. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis. ton. 20.00 - 21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 17.50 - 18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship point ton 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid tech, bgs dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c per lb. higher west of Denver
Furfural, dms. c.l., works lb. .3 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract cryst. No 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .43½- —



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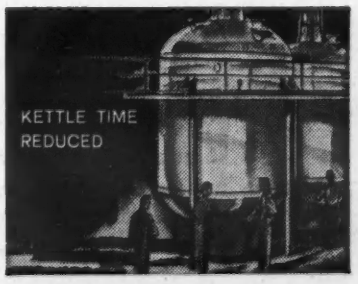
Pelletized Pentaerythritol

This new and revolutionary pelletized form for P.E. makes these two important advantages possible. When Celanese P.E. pellets are poured, there's no dust storm . . . there's no P.E. escaping up the stack. It puts an end to the costly and time-consuming interruption of cooking cycles to add more P.E. because the full and required quantity never reached the resin reactor.

If you have signs of P.E. snow on your plant roof, you should investigate the cost-saving possibilities of this new Celanese first — TECH GRADE PENTAERYTHRITOL IN PELLETIZED FORM. Celanese®



Pelletized Pentaerythritol . . . a new Celanese CHEMICALS development

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-C, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

SEE CHEMICAL MATERIALS CATALOG AND CHEMICAL WEEK BUYERS' GUIDE FOR COMPLETE LISTING OF CELANESE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots .... lb 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. ..... oz. 5.55 - 6.05
Imp., bots. ..... oz. 4.10 - 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .. lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .. lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .. lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. .. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. ..... lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. ..... lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. .... lb. 14.50 -16.00
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 15.00 -16.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots. ..... lb. 13.00 -19.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb 5.75 - 6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots lb. 14.75 - —
Ginger root, African, bls. ..... lb. .19 - —
Cochin, bgs. ..... lb. .13½ - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .71 - —
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .63 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid tech. 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .17½ - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .15½ - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .15 - .16
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .17½ - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .20½ - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, ogs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots. ..... gram. .60 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks, lb. .16½ - —
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks, lb. .15 - —
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. .. lb. .14 Nom.

Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27½ - —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .26¾ - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27½ - —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27¾ - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - 09¼
Graphite, amorphous, cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
85-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31¼
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¾ - .08¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07¾ - .07¾
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. .... lb. .15¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .16¾ - .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19¼ - .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. .... lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20¼ - .22¼

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. ..... lb. .85 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. .. lb. .38 - .43
5,000 lbs. or more ..... lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .35

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton. 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis .. ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ... ton. 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York .. ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 -62.00

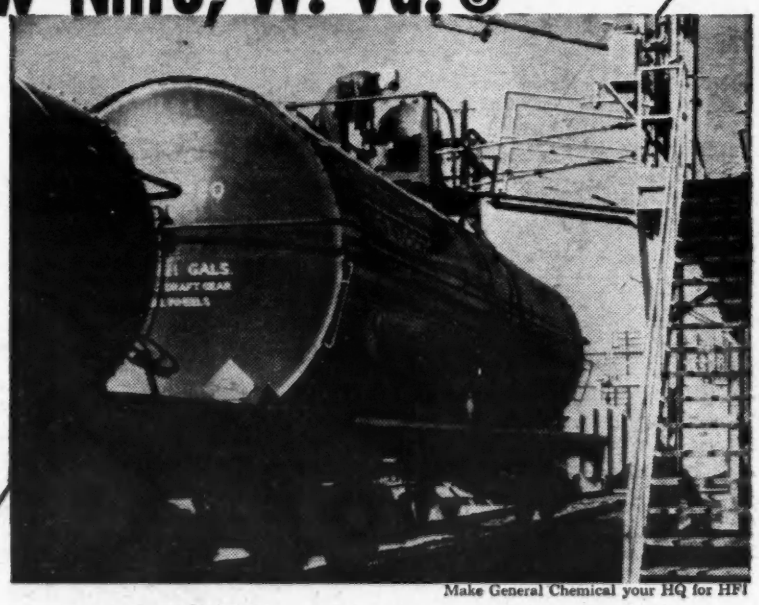
H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome yellow, CP .. lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. .. lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. ..... lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. .... lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½ - —
Hemlock oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Henbane leaves, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b. works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works .. lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. ..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see CyclohexanoD.
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York .. lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York
Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia .. lt. .42¼ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .43½ - .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. .lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .76 - —

General Chemical announces its THIRD HF PLANT!

Now Nitro, W. Va. ③

① MARCUS HOOK, PA.



② BATON ROUGE, LA.

Make General Chemical your HQ for HFI

Construction is now underway for General Chemical's third hydrofluoric acid plant. Producing both aqueous and anhydrous acid, it will augment the company's already extensive HF capacity at Baton Rouge, La., and Marcus Hook, Pa.—and assure ample reserves to meet industry's needs for the foreseeable future.

Your Most Dependable Source of Supply for HF

General Chemical is the *only* supplier offering shipment from more than one producing location. In addition, it has five HF stock points at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, O., El Segundo, Calif. (Los Angeles), and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also important to you is General Chemical's integrated raw materials position—your best protection against interruptions of supply. General owns and operates its own fluorspar mines and mills, and sulfuric acid plants. These, together with multiple, high-capacity HF plants, plus strict quality control all along the line, make *General* your most dependable source of supply for hydrofluoric acid.

First For Fluorine Chemicals

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

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Hexyl salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.50	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton.		5.75	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	1.53
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys.	lb.	2.92	—
1.70 s.g., cbys	lb.	3.23	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	.30¼
tanks dlvd	lb.	.27¼	—

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo. Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E	lb.	.37	.43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)			
Hydrochloric acid 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.		28.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs		3.15	—
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.		30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65	—
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.		35.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works,	lb.	.15¾-	—
cbys. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	.17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
5-pint bots. extra cs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼-	.23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	3.20	—
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	3.20	—
Hydrocyanic acid cyls. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.70	—
cyls. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots	lb.	.40	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		19.25	—
55-gal. dms. l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		20.75	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		21.00	—
20-gal. dms. l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		22.50	—
tanks, works, frt, equald. 100 lbs.		15.50	—

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c., works	lb.	.45	—
Hydrogen cyanide liq. 98%, tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½-	.32½
cyls. dlvd W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.03¾-	.05
35% dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.202	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms.	lb.	1.03	1.08
Tech. dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.82½-	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½-	—
Hydroxyacetic acid tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago.	lb.	.11	—
tanks Belle W Va	lb.	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	4.90	5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00	7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots	oz.	6.00	6.50
Hypernic extract cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	.85	—
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis	lb.	.75	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars	lb.	.75	.98
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo, syn.).			
Indol, CP bots.	lb.	16.00	18.25
Inositol, bots. dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms. dlvd	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude kgs	lb.	1.10	—
Resub. USP dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform NF, dms. kgs.	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	4.65	4.70
b-Ionone, cns	lb.	4.80	4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	9.00	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	10.00	—
Irish moss bleached prime, bls	lb.	.28	.34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.53	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53	—
bbls. smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.54	—
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.49	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.50	—
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.58	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—

Iron blue dlvd prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon. Wyo., Utah Col. and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.14¼-	—
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York	lb.	.06½	Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.023	- .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
Other shades, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.60	1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.51	.53
Isobornyl formate, dms	lb.	1.20	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms	lb.	1.25	1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
Isobutyl alcohol dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
Isobutyraldehyde CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
dms. l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.19¼-	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.55	3.75
Isoniazid powd. bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isonicotinic acid 100-lb fib dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex refy	gal.	.15½-	—
Isopropanol (see isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb	11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol refd. 91% dms., c.l. dlvd	gal.	53	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	gal.	60	—
tanks dlvd	gal.	37	—
Refd. 95% c.l. dms. dlvd	gal.	55	—
dms. l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	62	—
tanks dlvd	gal.	39	—
Refd., 99% dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	57	—
dms. l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	64	—
tanks dlvd	gal.	41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms. c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.70	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)			
Isopropyl-N phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb fib dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline dms. works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	—
Tech., fib. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.44	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.45	—

ARGO® *Inositol* N.F.

SIGNIFICANT COMPONENT IN NEW GERIATRIC AND LIPOTROPIC FORMULATIONS

An important lipotropic agent, Inositol N.F. is helpful in regulating the metabolising of fat and cholesterol in the body. Far reaching studies of this natural-occurring Vitamin-B complex ingredient have revealed an important discovery — whether used alone or with certain vitamins, Inositol N.F. is synergistic with other lipotropic agents. Thus, it becomes a significant factor in many pharmaceutical preparations. It is also a constituent of an important class of phospholipids.

Your investigation of this prime ingredient for your therapeutic formulations is invited. Our technical staff will be happy to work with you on formula development.

"Fine Chemicals from Corn"

CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE • NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd. bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls. bxs lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar)
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns lb. .38 - .55

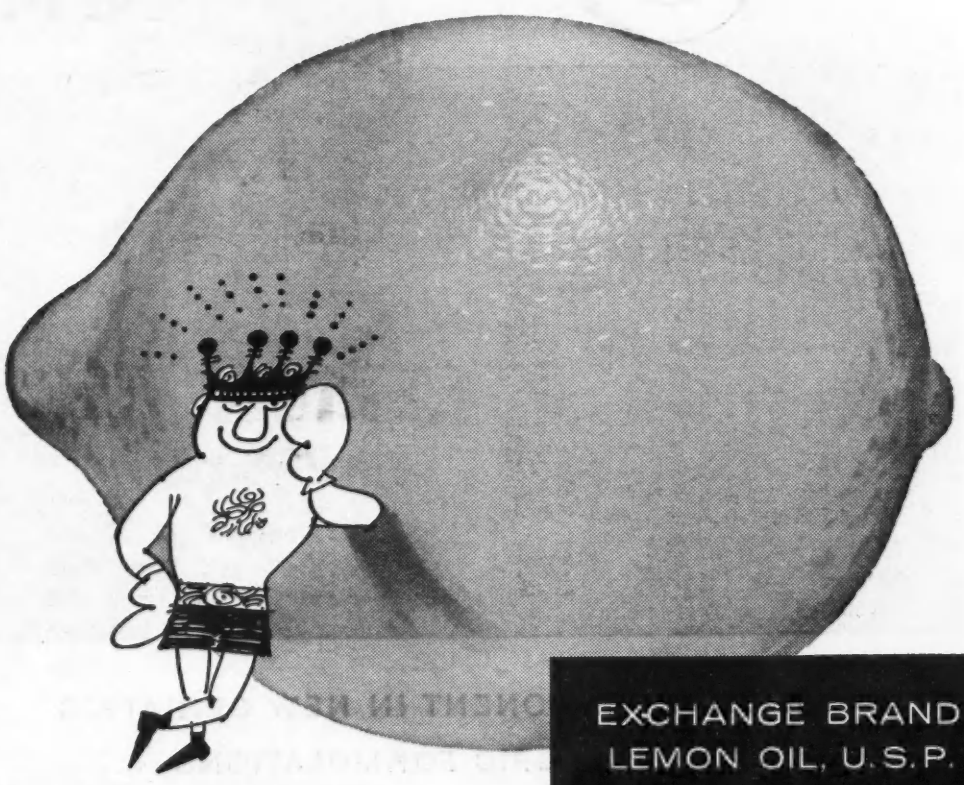
K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 2, powd. bbls lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .30 - .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .143²⁄₄ —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1788- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald. lb. .1888- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald. lb. .1938- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 -.3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3138- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85% cyls lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs. 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms. ½c higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs. ½c to 1c. lower
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
l.t.l., bgs., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .12475- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms, cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms lb. .30 - .32½
tanks lb. .27½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 - 8.50
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 8.75 - 9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.05 - —
Lead acetate, NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd. bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)
Lead chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York, lb. .13 - —
St. Louis lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis, lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms. works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18½- —
Solid 30% Pb, dms lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l. works, lb. .14 .15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb. lots, works lb 9.00 —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. lb. 22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.90
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.65
dl-Leucine dms. works lb. 14.— 15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb .15 .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt ton 21.20 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l. same basis ton 24.45 - —
Spray, bgs. c.l., same basis ton 27.63 —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots lb 68.00 —
expressed lb 82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.35 - 4.65
Ex linalool wood oil, dms lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Synthetic, dms., works lb 5.50 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb 4.80 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb 1.58 - 1.68
Lindane, 99%, tech., formulaters, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb .25 - —
Without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton 54.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton 48.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1340- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1940- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1480- —
tanks, New York lb. .1630- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1670- .1680
Boiled linseed oil .006c. per lb. higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .2140- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2440- —
Linseed pitch, dms lb. .06 - .06¼
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate dms. lb. 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb 2.66 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 1.30¼
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .83 - .93

How does one lemon oil become the unchallenged champion?



It must start with the correct varieties of lemon (California Lisbons, Eurekas and Villa Francos) for prized bouquet and character.

It must all be cold pressed from the peel to capture the superb true lemon flavor.

It must be bulk-blended from the correct proportions of oils from coastal and desert grown lemons.

It must be delivered unaltered to the buyer.

All of these things the Sunkist Growers do with the benefit of the greatest source of fruit, ultra-modern equipment and years of skill...to make Exchange Brand Lemon Oil the world's best.

Now you have the convenience of two types blended to specific needs. Both come to you in containers sealed with tamper-proof tabs stamped "Exchange."

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 30,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.16½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works, lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium cs. lb. 8.00 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms. lb. 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs. lb. 12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment lb. 3.10 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns. dms. lb. 13.50 -15.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l. frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .12½- .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.l. frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .38 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs. t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.03
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid, tech. dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .55 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms, lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —

Manganese dioxide, African, 82-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganous gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l. dlvd S.E ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs. c.l. ex dock, ton. 64.00 -65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .17¾- .21
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.

Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP bots gram .044 .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼- .08½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Syn. USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb. 5.77 - —

Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
NF X, fib dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask. 230.00 -235.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid dms., works lb .57 .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 —
Methanol, nat. denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .83 —
Syn., zone 1 dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd. gal. .48½- —
dms., t.c.l. works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

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Unadulterated
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LEMON OIL
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Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methanol, syn., zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J.
gal. .29½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms. t.c.l. works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).

dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —

Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64

Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —

Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states. Va., W Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga.; Fla., S C. and Tenn

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).

Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —

Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).

Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 —

Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 2.65

Methyl benzoate, cns. dms lb. .65 - .75

Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65

Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 - —

Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89

Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis, lb. .12¾- —

Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —

Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).

Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80

Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —

Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40

Methyl Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —

a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.t.l., works lb. .23 - —

Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00

Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —

Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —

Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —

Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 4.30

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)

Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.40 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms lb. 6.90 - —

Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½

Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —

Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 - —

Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.38 - —

Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —

b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —

Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).

Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).

Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —

Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse or frt alld E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —

Mica, wet-grd W of Miss ½c. higher; W of Rockies 1c higher

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12

Mineral black, bgs. works lb. .0160- .0672

Mineral oil, white, tech. 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —

Mineral orange, American, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .1860- —

Mineral spirits, petroleum odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .23½- —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —

Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).

MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13½
tanks, New York gal. .18 - —

Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —

Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —

Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —

Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —

Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Monoethylaliphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).

Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .35 - —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).

Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).

Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .29 - —

Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .29 - —

Monapentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —

Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —

Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —

Monosodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)

Montan wax, dom., refd. bgs lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)

Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60

Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00

Morphine hydrobromide cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95

Morphine hydrochloride NF. cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95

Morphine sulfate, USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05

Morpholine, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —

Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).

Musk, syn., ambrette, 6b dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots lb. 5.20 - 5.50

Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 - —

Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
Montana, yellow, Oriental, bgs. lb. .09¾- .10
Montana, bgs., No 1 lb. .09½- —

Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms. lb. .23 - .25½
tanks lb. .22½- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 52.00 -53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 59.00 -60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 73.00 -74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .19½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)

Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —

Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —

Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., tankwagon Boston, Chicago gal. .21½- —
Cleveland gal. .299 - —
Newark gal. .24½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .20½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .21½- —
Providence gal. .20 - —

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .035 - .05

Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt, alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾- —

Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —

a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —

b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —

Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —

1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)

1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)

1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).

1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)

2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).

Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).

a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —

b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —

1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).

2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).

2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)

2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).

2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).

Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —

Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00

Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —

Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb. 550.00 -575.00
Spanish, bots lb. 70.00 - —

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 - 2.85

Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —

Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80

Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾- .87½

Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .40½- .48½

Nickel formate, bbls., top lots, frt. alld lb. .73 - .73

Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —

Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½

Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .85 - —

Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40¼

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 9.60

Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80

Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 8.30

Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).

Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10½- —

Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - —

Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys. t.c.l. works, E 100 lbs 6.05 6.85
38° Be. cbys. c.l. works, E 100 lbs 6.25 - —
cbys. t.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.55 7.35

Nitric acid, 40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 7.85
42° Be cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys. t.c.l., works & 100 lbs 7.55 8.35

Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —

94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.90 - —

Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, t.c.l., same basis, c.l. works lb. .18½- —
b. .20 - 20½
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb bots., extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25

n-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —

Paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis, lb. 1.10 - —

o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.t., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —

o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —

p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —

Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —

p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms. c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .67 - —

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis. lb. .40 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46

Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27

2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —

Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.28 - —

Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 - 4.00

Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.10 - .50

Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.

2-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —

o-Nitrophenol, dms. works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —

p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —

1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —

2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —

p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .30 - —

m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.43 - —

Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35

Nonyl phenol dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.

Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —

Nutmeg oil, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 13.00 -14.00
USP dist., West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 13.00 -14.00

Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).

Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .50 - .60

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —

1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —

Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25

Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).

Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —

Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .21¼ .23¾
tanks lb. .18¾- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .20 - .22½
tanks lb. .17½- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .18½- .18¾
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13½- .14
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Fears, cs lb .22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb 5.50 7.65
Extra fine bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible dms., spot duty-paid gal. 2.50 - 2.85
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 —
20 mesh works ton 15.00 — —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 — —
Opium, USP cns oz. 19.20 -19 45
USP gran cns oz. 21 65 -21 90
powd. cns oz. 21 65 -21 90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. dms lb. No stocks
Expressed, USP, Calif cns. dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.75
Messina, cns lb 3.85 5.85
West Indian, cns. dms lb 2.50 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .90 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 .16
Sweet, bls. lb. .14 —

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 2.00 — —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 — —
powd., bbls., bxs lb .68 — —
Verona, bls lb .35 .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .44 — —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No 1, bbls, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .79 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .85 - .97
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .19¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs or more, frt alld lb. 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .15 - .16
tanks lb. .1245- —
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. 13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Papain, African, bots lb. No prices.
Ceylon, bots. lb. No prices.
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .32 - .46
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F. ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0815- —

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .183 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21¼- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 60.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17 - —
Refd., dms. lb. .22½- .23
tanks lb. .20½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .26
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks Tex refy, gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .25½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .30 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .32 - —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .36 —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .34½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. 70 - 75
imp., USP, bls. lb .85 —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —

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Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, ens., dms lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy .. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04½- —
lily white, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06⅜- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms. c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Phenol, USP syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works ..... lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works ..... lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.16 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.67 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works ... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works ... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works ... 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phosphoric pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., c.l., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls. same basis lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF ..... lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls ..... lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. ..... lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs ..... lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .17 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms. dlvd. ..... lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks works ..... lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, south gal. 1.25 - —
dms incl., t.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.36½- —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works gal 1.12 - —
dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.23½- —
Pink root, bls. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine 85% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.45 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.47 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.22 - —
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E lb 3.70 - 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... lb. 72.00 -75.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb 45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms ... lb 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. ..... lb. .19 22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .32 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .46 - .48
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .36 - —
Nubs, bgs ..... lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - —
Danish ..... lb. .25 - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms ..... lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP. powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¼c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt .. lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs ... lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .52 - .63
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 - .23
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
works. lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., works ..... lb. .12¼- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works .. lb. .17¼- —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms ..... lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl., bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs .. lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works .. lb. .43 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works .. lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works .. lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works .. lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms .. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots .. lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms, lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price.. unit-ton. .38 - .38½
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price .. ton. 26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price. ton. 27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots .. 100lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots .. 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works .. ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse .... ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse .. ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works .. lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works .. 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works .. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E .. lb. .755 - .827
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price .. unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms .. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works ..... lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. . gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots ..... lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. . gram .. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge ..... gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor .. gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. ..... lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots ..... kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs ..... lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots. ..... lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs .... ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ..... ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works ..... lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots .. gram. .24½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls ..... lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Unground, amber, dms., works. lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works ..... lb. .13 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots. ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works	lb.	.16½	.17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08½	.08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.108713	—
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.099228	—
Quercetin, fib. dms., kilo lots	kilo.	26.40	—
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Liq. No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.74½	.75
Quinine, NF cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.28	.29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.29	.31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.28	.29
Quinoline, dms. c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	—
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.98	—
Rapeseed oil, dms.,	lb.	.17½	.18
tanks	lb.	.16	—
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works	lb.	1.00	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	1.50	—
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine)			
Red oil (see Oleic acid)			

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)			
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.33	.40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.	gram.	1.40	1.60
Resorcinol tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.77½	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.78½	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
powd., dms. works	lb.	2.95	—
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Rhatany root bgs.	lb.	.15	.16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA, kgs.	lb.	6.00	—
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs	lb.	6.60	—
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	33.00	-39.00
Synthetic	lb.	15.00	-16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	—
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd	kilo.	40.00	—
USP readily soluble bots. dlvd.	kilo	130.00	—
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms. kilo or more, dlvd.	kilo.	107.50	—
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., l.c.l. Tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).			
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).			
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).			
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).			
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots.	oz.	72.00	—
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.95	1.25
Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	.50	.90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb.		.12	—
resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb.		.12	—
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse	lb.	.03¾	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.178	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375	—
Rue oil, bots.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots.	kilo.	17.00	—
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots	kilo.	17.50	—
fib. dms., 1 kilo	kilo.	18.50	—
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—

S

S acid, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.30	.32
Powd., bbls	lb.	.49	.49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.50	—
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.70	1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.75	1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York	lb.	.1785	.1835
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1585	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.88	.90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	45.00	—
Sage, Greek, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	.36	.40
Italian, cns.	lb.	.18	.20½
Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	25.00	-32.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.20	1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs.	lb.	.07	.07¼
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	1.05	1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37¼	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.38½	—
Salicylic acid, sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.39½	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43½	—
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.50½	—
less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.53½	—
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.52½	—
less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.55½	—
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.57½	—
less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.60½	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.30	—
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.09	—
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.34	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	28.00	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).			
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs.	lb.	.65	.66
Powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.75	.76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	11.75	-12.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.			
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb	.50	62
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.70	- 1.90
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil)			
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	7.50	—
Savory oil, cns.	lb	4.25	—
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.95	—
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	.95	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	-15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	.75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms. 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31	.32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.00	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	2.65	2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.19	—
siftings	lb.	.17	—
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.19	.20
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14	—
pods, bls	lb.	.22	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	—
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	7.50	8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.38	.39
Sesame seed, Indian, nat., bgs.	lb.	No Prices.	
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.21½	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.17	—
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs.,	lb.	.25½	.28
nat., bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Salvadorian, nat., bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls. 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.49	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
bbls. 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
Orange lemon No 1 bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.39	.41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.37	—
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.34	.35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.34	Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c. per lb. more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	—
tanks, works	gal.	.25	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	.16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton.	45.00	-55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	20.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton.	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton.	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	.30¼
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.88¾	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots.	oz.	.89½	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.90	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.91	—
Silver nitrate CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.63¼	—
bots., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.63¾	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.64½	—
bots., 250-oz. lots	oz.	.64¾	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	—
Strong, NF bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	65.00	—
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.35	—
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	—
Whole, bls.	lb.	.30	—

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate—D.D.V.P.

Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane—D.D.T.

Diethyl Toluamide—D.E.T.

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

Tricresyl Phosphate—T.C.P.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs 3.00 4.77
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs 1 60 —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. stock pts. 100 lbs 3.95 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.70 - —
Liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 3.00
73% sellers tanks, works dry basis 100 lbs 3.00 —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76% dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.30 - —
Soda, sal conc, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60% gran dms. c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF white powd., dms., 300 lbs or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 .14½
Soln., dms. works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5 40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate monohydrated, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .09½- 10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride tech (see Salt)
Sodium chloride USP gran. bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chlorite tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms. 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. 70 - .73
Sodium chromate, anhyd. fib dms., c.l. t.l. works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms l.c.l. works lb. .15¼ .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb 1065 1190
Sodium citrate anhyd. dms lb. .62 —
NF VIII, gran. dms lb. .26½ .27½
USP XIV gran dms lb. 29½ .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb .203 - —
dms. 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots. lb. 213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms. c.l. works lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs. 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride white, 97% fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. 1430- —
Sodium formate bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 7 90 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate 100-lb fib dms lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37¾- .38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works. lb 1.90 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. 24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite NF, dms., 1,000 lb. lots lb 97 - —

Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.03 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8 45 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs 7.65 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea. cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5 55 - —
photo grade bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible 60%, cbys., dms works lb. .26½ —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 —
Sodium metahisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse.ton.155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5 70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.45 —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld lb. .73 .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.25 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 99% bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c per l. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran. dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, annyd., bgs., c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald.100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs.11.10 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .37 .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis.100 lbs. 9.21 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) All states E of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va. Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn Mo (except St Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn. and Tex. N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb W of 98°, N D., Okla., S D., Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .606 - .668
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.32.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs. c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31 00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l, same baris lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7 95 - —
Tech., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., l.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetrahorate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq. 40% dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite)
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., c.l., frt alld E. lb. .37½- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E. lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms. c.l., frt alld E lb. .38 - —
50-lb dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¼c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.30 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.gal. .32 - —
324°-349°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
365°-404°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F. b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-272°F. b.r. 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r. 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F. b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r. 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r. 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .28
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur, ton. .51.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .11½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .15½- .16½
tanks lb. .13½- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1528- .1550
tanks lb. .1328- —
salad, dms. lb. .1600- .1650
tanks lb. .1400- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, ens. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.15
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white bls lb. .16 - .18
White powd. bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .767 - .777
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.02½- 1.03½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .965 - 1.459
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .83½- .84½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.021 - 1.041
Starch, corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- 09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs lb. .17 - .19½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼- .21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York g'l. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0650- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0650- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP)
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99%, tanks, bulk, contract. lb. .1256- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1506- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1706- —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb. .67¼- 72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo 8.80 9 90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 -10.10

Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. . . kilo. 7.70 - 8.89
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms. . kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. . kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. . . . . kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms. . . . kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms. kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms. kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms. . . . . kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works. . 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works. . 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms. kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. . . . . kilo 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms. . kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. . . . . lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins. . kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms. . kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms. . . . . kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo. 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines. . . . . 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines. . 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines. . . . . 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines. . long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. . long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos. . long-ton.24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines. . 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bbls., mines. . . . . 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines. . . . . 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines. . . . . 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines. . . . . 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines. . . . . 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines. . 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines. . . . . 100 lbs 3.80 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines. . 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines. . . . . 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines. . 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines. . . . . 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines. . 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines. . . . . 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. . . . lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. . . lb. .05½- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works. . . . lb. .0535- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works . . . . . ton.18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.35
tanks, works . . . . . ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works . . . . . ton.23 50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works. . . . . ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works. ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works. . . . . ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works. . . . . ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock. . ton.205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 45% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. . unit-ton. .96 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. . . . . lb. 2.10 - 2.30

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. . . . . lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. . . . . lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. . . . . ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. . . . . ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works. . ton.34.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works . . . . . ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. . . . . ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works. . lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works. . . . . lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works. . . . . lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works. . . . . lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .05½- .06

Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works. . lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .11 - 12½
tanks, works. . . . . lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works. . . . ton.50.00 -70 00
tanks, works . . . . . ton.40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .11¾- —
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. . lb. .08¾- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. . . lb. .09¾- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .07¾- .07⅞
prime, tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .06¾- —
special tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .07⅞- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. . lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms. . . . . lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks . . . . . lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. . . . . lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. . . . lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. . . . lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk. . unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots . . . . . lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. . . . . lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. . . . . lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. . . . . lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse. . lb. .12 - .13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. . . . . gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis. . . . . gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. . gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. . . . . gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. . . . . gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. . . . . lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. . . . . lb. .40 - .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works. . . . . lb. .25½- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
Extra, dms. . . . . lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. . . . . lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. . . . . lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate dms. . . . . lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots. bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —

Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works. . . . . lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. . . . . lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works . . . . lb. .37 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l. l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E of Denver. . . . . lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver. . . . . lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. . . . . lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 9.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms . . . . . lb. 4.50 - —

DRYMET
Enduring Quality
• Way back 30 years ago the first DRYMET was introduced. The original anhydrous sodium metasilicate, it has been a favorite detergent of compounders ever since.
DRYMET—puts more genuine colloidal punch into your cleaning compounds. More soil-loosening and soil-dispersing action. Gives BETTER DETERGENCY. Pegs the pH where you want it. Gives pH CONTROL.
Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
7018 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 3, Ohio

Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. drms lb. 4.75 • —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. drms lb. 3.90 • —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. drms lb 3.65 • —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. drms kilo.40.00 • —
USP, ampule grade fib. drms.kilo.42.00 • —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. drms kilo.40.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, drms., ton lots lb. .72 • —
drms., less ton lots lb. .74 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 • —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs. works. lb. 6.20 • —
Thioglycolic acid refd. cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., drms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 • —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 • —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. drms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 • —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.kilo.450.00 • 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .26 • —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 • —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., drms lb 2.10 • —
white, cns. lb 2.20 • —
Tech., white, cns lb .40 • 1.65
Thymol, fib. drms lb. 2.60 • 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, drms. lb. 7.30 • —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .95 • —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 • —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 • —
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
80% Ti O_2, high-tinting, drms., c.l., lb. .14⅜- —
drms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., drms., works lb. 8.10 • 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., drms., c.l., works lb. .26 • —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 • —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld lb 81 • —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 • —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.134.20 • —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 • —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 • —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 • —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 • —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 • —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 • 4.75
Toluene coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29¼- —
Birmingham, dist. gal. .29½- —
Chicago, dist. gal. .29½- —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .29½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Lackawanna, N Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 • —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 • —
Philadelphia, dist. gal. .29½- —
Pittsburgh, dist. gal. .29¼- —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .29½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 • —
Bayonne, N J. gal .31 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .29½- —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .29½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .31 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .32 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .32 • —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., drms., works lb. .70 • —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, drms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 • —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 • —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, mononydrate, drms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 • —
drms., 125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 • —
m-Toluidine, drms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 • —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 • —
o-Toluidine, drms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 • —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
p-Toluidine, flake, drms., frt. alld lb. .54 • —
Solid, drms., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt alld. lb. .70 • —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 • 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 • —
Light shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 • —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. drms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 • —
fib. drms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.00 • —
Powd., fib. drms., same basis lb 1.00 • —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 • —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 • —
Toxaphene, drms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 • —
drms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb .29 • —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.25 • 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 • —
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 • 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb 1.25 • 1.38
Triacetin, drms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 • —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. drms., c.l. frt. alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. drms., l.c.l., frt. alld E of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .40 • —
Tributyl phosphate, drms. c.l., works lb. .52½- —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
Tributylamine, drms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 • —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 • 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, drms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 • —
drms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 • —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, drms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, drms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 • —
drms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12 • —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 • 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, drms., c.l., dl d lb. .4½- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, drms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 • —
Triethanolamine, drms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
Triethylamine, drms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. drms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver lb. .45¾- —
non-ret. drms. l.c.l. frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, drms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 • —
Triethylene glycol, drms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, drms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .49 • —
Tri-isopropanolamine, drms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22 • —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., drms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 • —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln drms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 • —
Trioxane pure, drms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 • —
drms. l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 • —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, drms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 • —
drms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 • —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 • —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. lb 75.00 • —
Tung oil, drms., c.l., New York lb. .22¼- —
drms., l.c.l., New York lb. .22½- .22¾
tanks, New York lb. .20¾- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, drms., works lb. 3.73 • —
Tungstic acid, tech., drms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 • —
drms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.40 • 2.65
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 • —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns. drms lb. .28 • .45
Tyrothricin USP, bots gram .55 • .58
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 • .32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 • .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 • —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .33
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, drms lb. 1.45 • —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea 46% N. indust., bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E. ex whse. ton.145.00 • —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W Va ton.126.00 • —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 • —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.153.00 • —
Urethane USP, drms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 • —
drms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 • —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 • .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 • —
Indian, bgs. lb .29 • —
dl-Valine, drms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 • —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., drms., works lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb .09½- .12
Vanilla beans Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 • 9.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.75 • 9.00
whole, tins lb. 9.25 • 9.75
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.50 • —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. drms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 • 3.10
100-lb. fib. drms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 • 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 • —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb.13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. lb.11.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 • —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
55-gal. drms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 • —
Zone 2, 55-gal. drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
55-gal. drms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 • —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., drms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 • .12
Vinyl ether, tech., drms., c.l., works. lb. .26 • —
drms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
tanks, works lb. .25 • —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 • —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., drms., works lb. .30 • —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., drms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 • —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 • —
drms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 drms. to tanks, works lb. 1.34 • —
1 to 9 drms., works lb. 1.48 • —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 • —
Vinyltoluene, drms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
drms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 • —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 • —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 • —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials. gram.215.00 • —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram.175.00 • —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.247.00 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils. Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 • —
Warfarin, 0.5% drms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 • —
drms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 • —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.93 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.78.50 • —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.73.00 • —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. drms gal.11.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., drms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 • —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., north. ern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 3.75 • 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 • —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 • 5.50

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 • —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 • —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .33 • —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 • —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
Cryst., 56°-53°C. m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, tns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, divd.	lb.	.27	—
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.47	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.6	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, divd	lb.	.18	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.42	.42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 35,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.45	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms. smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.46	.52
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.36¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.44
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.,	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromates).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¾	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅞	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06¼	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04¾	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07¼	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
ogs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs.	lb.	.69	.83
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Purchasing Agents Give the Word: Business Is Off

—Continued from page 3

oil state they have relatively fewer government contracts than during the last six months. On the other hand, electronics, electrical manufacturing, and office machines have noted a spurt in their government business.

Commodity Prices

Competition is forcing prices of industrial materials down. Not since 1954, have so many committee members reported that, over-all, they are paying less for the items they buy. They point out that the price weakness which has been prevalent in many of the raw material markets is now showing signs of spreading to manufactured items. Manufacturers are desperately searching for cost reduction methods that will offset the lower prices they are having to quote so as to obtain new orders.

Inventories

Purchasing executives continue to be extremely inventory conscious. Most are taking all steps possible to reduce further their materials on hand. There are no indications that any believe now is a good time to buy ahead. Forty-six percent say they have been able to effect reductions in the last thirty days. Thirty-nine percent say their inventories are about the same, and the 15 percent who have more material on hand say that this is caused by lower production schedules rather than any desire to increase stocks.

Employment

Unemployment continues to be of major concern to companies represented by our committee members. Reductions in shifts and shorter work weeks are among methods being used to retain valued employes. In spite of this, lower production schedules and high inventories of finished products are forcing layoffs in many industries. Fifty-seven percent of the committee members report employment as down this month, the highest number since February, 1949. Only 8 percent have noted any gain in employment over January.

Buying Policy

Abandonment or deferment of expansion programs is reflected this month in the continued shortening of time reported for forward commitments on capital expenditures.

	Hand to Mouth	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.
	Percent Reporting				
February					
Production Materials	17	42	29	11	1
MRO Supplies	29	43	21	5	2
Capital Expenditures	18	6	13	27	36
January					
Production Schedules	11	40	37	12	—
MRO Supplies	31	41	21	4	3
Capital Expenditures	14	7	14	22	43

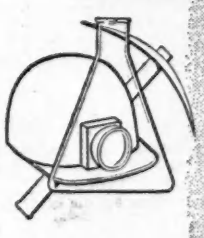
Specific Commodity Changes

High inventories of finished products are forcing price concessions of many kinds.

On the **up** side are: Electrical equipment and freight rates.

On the **down** side are: Copper, brass, steel, tin, lumber, oil, gasoline, rubber, textiles, and coal.

In **short** supply: As in January, nothing.



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MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE	35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.
COPPER CARBONATE	55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.
CUPRIC CHLORIDE	37% Copper as metallic. Available in polethylene-lined drums or bags.
CUPRIC OXIDE	Minimum 76% Copper as metallic. Technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

SULFUR

SULFURIC ACID	Various strengths and grades 60° through the Oleums. Available in tank cars or tonnages.
LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE	Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.
CHLOROSULFONIC ACID	Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water white. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE	T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing, crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.
PARA TOLUENE SULFONIC ACID, ANHYDROUS	Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

IRON

FERRIC IRON SULFATE	Partially hydrated, free flowing granular form. Available in bags or bulk.

ZINC

MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE	36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.
ZINC OXIDE	Secondary Zinc Oxide.

MANGANESE

MANGANESE SULFATE	Designed specifically for inclusion in mixed fertilizer.
MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE	93% Mn, SO_4, H_2O. Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.
MANGANOUS OXIDE	Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds, fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

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Business-Government Teamwork Advocated

There is serious need for better understanding on both sides of what should be the relations of business and government in all areas of national policy and practice. It is highly desirable — and necessary — that government have a better knowledge of the needs and the potentialities of business than is manifested in the President's bipartite promotion of both trade and aid in the assistance of friendly nations throughout the world in connection with the threats of the worldwide economic drive of the communists. It is equally desirable and necessary that business understand better the needs and the potentialities of the government with respect to the threats of communistic military purposes.

It should not be necessary on either side that the two communistic threats or challenges be termed as the war emergency which they are frequently called: their satisfactory handling requires that each be approached as what it is; that the approaches be made by business in the economic area, by government in the military; and that the two approaches be coordinated to the full practicable extent.

It is in that connection that much food for serious, thoughtful study by business is presented by the introduction in the two houses of the congress of concurrent resolutions to establish a twelve-member joint committee on business-government foreign policy cooperation. The duty and function of the proposed unit are set forth in the resolution as follows:

> (a) Conduct a study of the ways and means in which the role of the private sector of the national economy can be more effectively utilized in assisting the United States in its foreign policy efforts to promote world peace, and to encourage the establishment and preservation of free institutions and the progress of social, economic, and cultural development under them in foreign countries.
>
> (b) Conduct a study of the extent to which the activities of the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the government, as well as of business and private voluntary organizations have been and may be coordinated to promote the foreign policy of the United States as aforesaid.
>
> (c) Transmit to the congress, on or before January 31, 1959, a final report of its findings and conclusions resulting from such studies, together with its recommendations of ways and means by which the private economy may be more effectively utilized in assisting the United States in carrying out its foreign policy as aforesaid.

In its functioning, the joint committee would be authorized to hold hearings and conduct investigations, to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and other records. It would have authority to provide itself with such experts, consultants, technicians, and other assistants as it should deem necessary or advisable, and to determine their compensation—also to "utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the government."

That is one side of a project which has desirable and necessary potentialities. In the light of current probings into the processes of governmental agencies having to do with business, one's expectations in respect of the proposed committee can be almost anything—or nothing.

In any event, the national organizations of business should keep in close touch with the progress of this proposal and keep several steps ahead of it in preparation for what business should be ready to do if and when the establishment of the committee should be completed. Foreign policy is still more a matter of business than of politics. It is not possible to say whether the proceedings of the proposed joint committee of politicians would be similarly motivated.

Food 'Subtractives'

When—and if—the federal lawmakers get around to listening to what folks have to say about food additives, it will be most interesting to hear the views of those most intimately concerned—the consumers. They may reasonably be expected to follow the recent suggestion of a representative of producers of chemical additives—that the problem of their use be viewed objectively. It should be expected, however, that, with relation to consumer viewing, "objectively" will stem from the objective of the use of the additive.

That, of course, is at least in some part conjecture. There is much more real reason to feel that consumers are certain to feel and react favorably to the reportedly growing subtractive program of food firms, designed to reduce at both ends the costs of providing the consuming public with its most essential material—food. The cost of food must be of primary concern to the vast majority of those who must meet it. The providers of that necessity declare that they are making a smaller profit from the higher consumer costs because their costs have increased in still larger proportion. Automation and "better" packaging are being promoted as contributors to the reduction of handling costs—nothing is being said about reduction of employment. Some of the declarations are uniquely interesting: such as the one that the trend in packaging will result in a reduction of about 15 percent in the cost of retail handling of fresh fruits and vegetables, 80 percent of which are said to be sold unpackaged. There is a bit of difficulty also in understanding why a recent upgoing of "prices" of Maine potatoes on the New York Mercantile Exchange was attributed to the restriction of production, as well as shipping, by the cold weather and snow. It would be something more than unique if potatoes were being produced in Maine in the middle of February.

Whatever may be the outcome of the commercial economic endeavors to reduce the cost of food to the consumer, there is more than a little reason to fear that any success in that direction will fall short of what may come out of the political economic squabbling over the attitude of the Eisenhower administration — especially the informed, highly principled Secretary of Agriculture—toward continuation of federal subsidization of ill-considered costly agricultural practices which do not have the approval of farm leaders who have studied the consequences with impartiality in the light of experience. There has long been a feeling among those who put the public welfare above political expediency that, if a national political party feels that it must buy the votes of any group, it should pay for them, not pass the debt to those who must pay federal taxes and must buy the products or services of the subsidized group. In the case of foods, that is an additive practice which, viewed objectively in any sense of the term, cannot be called good.

For Better Foreign Service

There is no reason to wonder why experienced or otherwise qualified students of international relations in this country and its allies have been expressing grave doubts as to the possibility—to say nothing of the practicability—of getting anything worthwhile out of a summit conference of representatives of what are popularly referred to as the East and the West. The chief reason for that is, first, there would have to be a great measure of reliance upon the part played by the United States in such a conference, and, secondly, that it is quite generally recognized—and somewhat widely proclaimed—that this country is not capable of meeting the demands of that part.

It is not alone that this country's equipment with diplomatic personnel does not measure up to that task. There is the more disastrous conflict between the executive and the legislative branches, especially now so markedly reflecting the influences of an election year. It must be recalled how the particular ability of President Wilson in connection with the promotion of the League of Nations after World War I was blocked by and buried under a barrage of congressional political mud.

It must be admitted, however, that the biggest handicap upon this country as a leading participant in any international conference at any level is the inadequacy of its knowledge of and experience in foreign relations. It is for that reason that much timely importance attaches to the joint resolution (SJ Res 65) in the congress, "providing for a study of the possibility and desirability of establishing a United States Foreign Service Academy," because "our position of world leadership requires an increasing number of men and women skilled in the field of diplomacy... and the purposes of public law 402, eightieth congress, can be best promoted by well trained and qualified specialists in the various phases of the program."

SJ Res 65 would establish a commission to conduct the study that is its purpose. The commission would have twelve members, in three equal groups —one appointed by the President; one by the president of the senate; and one by the speaker of the house. A most commendable aspect of the provision is that two of the four members of each of the groups are to be appointed "from private life." That is where business could do a very good, very necessary job of cooperation with government; because business can know, and often does know, far more about what really is needed in all areas of foreign relations than customarily is known by any member of either house of the congress or by more than a very, very few members of the executive branch.

SJ Res 65 (the Mundt resolution) was referred to the senate committee on foreign relations February, 1957. All business groups—and individuals—who are interested in the ever increasingly important foreign service opportunities presented by way of business relations should dig in to get the commission created and put to work. They might deem it well to put more than a little stress upon the fact that the benefits of better foreign service are not limited to what can be reached by way of diplomatic channels; but have very desirable potentialities in connection with the functioning of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

Washington Talks It Over

Gross National Product In 1957 Is Found by the Government To Reach $434.5 Billion — a New High In Volume, Value

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Government economists have completed the tallying up of last year's economic pulsations and fixed the value of gross national product at $434.5 billion—a new high in volume as well as in value.

According to the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce, this was a dollar rise from 1956 of roundly 5 percent, while the real volume of goods and services was up about 1 percent.

All this was due largely to the high activity in the first part of the year for starting with the middle of the year the slow-downs set in that are now the growing concern of everyone.

The GNP began its succession of quarterly advances back in 1954 and reached its high dollar value in the summer of 1957 when it touched an annual rate of $440 billion. While it dropped back to $432.5 billion in the final quarter, it was still $6.5 billion over the final quarter of 1956.

Personal income also set a record level of $343.5 billion last year, despite a $1.5 billion decline in the annual rate of flow from the third to the fourth quarter. Its 1956-57 advance paralleled that in the value of output, and featured expansion of labor income and transfer payments.

With disposable personal income up $13.5 billion from 1956 to 1957, consumer spending rose by about the same amount. The remainder of the $20 billion GNP increase was mostly in government purchases.

Gov't Out to Woo Scientists

The government is out to woo some of scientists and engineers away from private industry with offers to pay moving and travel expenses of newly-hired employees and their families. Also, the government plans to pay expenses incurred by qualified prospects on recruitment visits.

All this is conditioned on an okay from congress, however, which has just received the proposal from the Civil Service Commission. It represents the latest move to put the government on a more competitive footing with private employers in the hiring of skilled personnel. Last year, congress authorized some salary increases for government scientists to keep them on their jobs.

The matter of expense in moving from one place of employment to another has been found to be one of the most important factors which influences persons to accept or not accept government positions. Fifty percent of the persons who have declined federal appointments have given that as one of their reasons.

Toilet Goods Taxes Explained

The liability of retailers for excise taxes on toilet preparations under section 2021 of the 1954 tax law has been spelled out in detail by the Internal Revenue Service in its current bulletin, No. 6.

The bulletin includes an illustrative list of items which IRS has held to constitute "toilet preparations" which are subject to the tax when sold at retail. Another list is of items which have been held not to be "toilet preparations" within the meaning of the statute. The list supersedes that issued by the agency in 1945.

Manufacturers wishing to supply their retail customers with these lists can obtain copies of Internal Revenue Bulletin 1958-6 from the Government Printing Office at 20 cents each.

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Heavy Chemicals

Amorphous red phosphorus is slated by a producer to go up April 1. There was a mild tone of optimism last week among alkali producers. It was conceded that the current reality of the market was less attractive than its future prospects. However, chlorine demand is said to be staging a slow recovery from the year-end doldrums. Caustic soda inquiry is moderately active. Soda ash interest is expected to show further improvement when bottle demand materializes more fully for the summer beverage trade. Heavy acid producers also expected business to get better, but their hopes were dampened last week by still-sputtering steel production.

A producer has scheduled price increases for detergent and rayon grade sodium sulfate, to go into effect April 1. Recently, a 50,000-ton expansion for anhydrous sodium sulfate was announced by a company on the west coast.

The nonferrous metals market presents widely varying aspects. Lead and zinc continue sick, and copper is also in a weak position owing to lengthy supplies and an extremely cautious demand. Selenium was lower.

On the other hand, mercury has turned about after a long downslide, and prices were higher last week. Reason is that the government is said to be taking all domestically-produced metal under its stockpiling program.

Lime plant operations in January were said to have staged a mild decline from December levels. The situation is not expected to improve for the balance of the quarter.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended February 22 at 87.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 88.4 percent for the previous week, and 97.7 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Mercury, $4 per flk.
Potassium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, ½c. per lb.
Stannic oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 7/10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Selenium, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 1, 1957
104.82	104.60	104.60	104.26

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Chromic—Buying interest remains very cautious, owing to the curtailment of automobile production. Other plating interest was also fairly inactive

Hydrochloric—With the continuing of hydrocarbon chlorination for pesticides, there is expected to be quite a bit of by-product muriatic around. Producers point out that this situation is normal for this time of year.

End uses in the market have shown little more than hand-to-mouth interest, taking only what supplies they need for immediate use.

Nitric—There has been good call for use in fertilizer manufacture. Stainless steel inquiry has fallen off from earlier levels. Consumers were taking materials in moderate volume.

Steel production rose to an estimated 1,468,000 tons last week from 1,373,000 tons actual production the previous week, or 50.9 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Chloride—Business was fairly slow. Buyers continued cautious.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Current business was judged slightly off from comparable earlier periods. Lower inventories among consumers are expected to cause improved demand.

Ammonium Chloride—Buying interest appears to be holding up fairly well. Stocks on hand are adequate to take care of needs.

Calcium Chloride—Demand so far in February has shown some improvement over January levels. Sellers attributed this to heavy inquiry following a protracted cold snap, with large snowfall over much of the country.

January inquiry was judged by some sources to be behind expectations for the month, and slightly lower than business during the corresponding period of last year.

Caustic Potash—Consumption continues on a cautious basis, although there are signs of a pickup in the near future. Current stocks are ample for all needs.

Caustic Soda—While present levels of demand do not satisfy all producers, some report that material is moving out well, considering current marketing conditions.

Rayon companies, which curtailed output sharply late last year, should come out of the doldrums in another month or so, sellers believe.

The textile industry in general is heartened by a favorable inventory position; hence, greater call for caustic can be expected from that direction, producers feel.

Chlorine— Opinion is divided on this market. At present, some sources say that business continues slow, with only a mild pickup in demand.

Others report that there has been considerably increased call during the last week or so for use in DDT and BHC manufacture. Paper and pulp, they say, is picking up well, and antifreeze manufacture is continuing at a good rate.

Most producers predict a general upswing in business during the next month or so. They base their predictions on currently low consumer inventories, and increase in demand for water and sewage treatment.

Lime — Lime plant operations have shown a slight decline during the past month. The national rate is probably around 75 percent of capacity. Some areas report operations around 60 percent.

In a few cases, some individual plants are as low as 40 percent of capacity. Little change is anticipated in these rates for the balance of the first quarter.

Phosphorus—A producer has slated an increase of 10c. per pound in tins, and 7c. per pound in drums for amorphous red phosphorus, to go into effect April 1 on spot and contract.

On that date, red phosphorus in tins, cases, carlots or truckloads, will be listed at 60c. per pound, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, with less carlots and less truck loads quoted at 61c. per pound, same basis.

Red phosphorus in 100-pound drums will be newly quoted at 55c. per pound, carlots or truckloads, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and 56c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Soda Ash—There has been a moderate pickup in demand for dense ash from the bottle industry. Most producers expect this demand to come into full swing in March.

Right now, aluminum industry consumption of light ash is reported running pretty well. However, the outlook is foggy, since aluminum companies don't quite know where they stand on production.

While business in general is expected to show a pronounced upturn in the near future, the current market could be a lot better, most sources report.

Sodium Nitrite—Buying interest is slow at present, and consumers continue cautious. A general improvement is expected in March.

Sodium Sulfate—Detergent and rayon grade will be increased $1 per ton in bulk and $2 per ton in bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, effective April 1 on contract.

Otherwise in the market, a borax producer last week announced that it would begin shipping anhydrous sodium sulfate from a 50,000-ton-a-year plant in California.

Another producer, on the other hand, will eliminate Mannheim production of saltcake by deriving its needed hydrochloric acid as a byproduct of hydrocarbon chlorination. This conversion is expected to be completed by July 1, and will take a sizable block of saltcake off the market.

Tin Salts—Potassium stannate rose to 75.5c. to 82.7c. per pound; sodium stannate, 60.8c. to 66.8c.; stannic chloride, 76.7c. to 77.7c.; oxide, $1.02½ to $1.03½; anhydrous stannous chloride, 96.5c. to

Heavy Chemicals

$1.459; hydrous crystals, 83½c. to 84½c.; and sulfate, $1.021 to $1.041.

Nonferrous Metals

Chromium—Consumption in November, 115,140 tons of chromite ore, declined 20 percent from the 143,202 tons reported in October, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The metallurgical industry consumed 71,313 (preliminary) short tons in producing 27,061 (preliminary) short tons of chromium ferroalloys and chromium metal; in addition 1,076 tons of metallurgical grade ore was added directly to steel.

The chemical industry consumed 12,067 (45.6 percent Cr_2O_3) tons of chemical grade ore in producing 8,596 short tons of chemicals, sodium bichromate equivalent.

Copper—Primary producers held at 25c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Custom smelters lowered prices to 23c., and reported good sales.

The following figures supplied by the Copper Institute, show production, shipments and stocks of copper metal, in tons.

World	*Jan.*	*Dec.*
Production:		
Crude primary	250,761	245,183
Secondary	14,040	9,238
Refined	261,853	264,272
Shipments	259,878	218,347
Stocks	448,900	458,340
United States	*Jan.*	*Dec.*
Production:		
Crude primary	94,686	95,285
Secondary	13,578	8,613
Refined	136,748	136,135
Shipments	109,707	84,446
Stocks	176,287	181,024

Mercury — Market grew firmer last week. The government is buying up all domestic metal. Price rose to $230 to $235 per flask, spot.

Selenium—Metal was reduced 50c., to $7 per pound for commercial grade.

Silver—Bullion was quoted at 88⅝c. per troy ounce, spot, last Friday.

Tin — Market remained firm. Straits metal was quoted at 95c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Bids Wanted

Ammonium nitrate, 26 tons, Bid No. 31-4214, Mar. 4, Dept. of Justice, US Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind.

Calcium carbonate, 25,000 lbs., ultra fine, precipitated, for use in formulation of printing inks, Bid No. 161, Mar. 12, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., Washington 25, D.C.

Calcium hydroxide, 860 tons, spec. OC-110, delivery to above government office, Bid No. 53, Mar. 14, Procurement Div., AMC, Offutt AFB, Nebraska.

Chlordane, 700 5-gal. dms., concentrate 46%, Bid No. 495, Mar. 14, Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N.Y.

Disinfectant, 1,428 5-gal. dms., germicidal and fungicidal, Bid No. 253, Mar. 4, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N.Y.

Drugs, 100 gms. desoxycorticosterone, 50 gms. estradiol, Bid No. 481, Mar. 5, National Institutes of Health, Rockville Pike, Bethesda 14, Md.; aminophylline, ammonia water, ammonia sulfate, Bid No. M-5-19, Mar. 4, Supply Div., VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N.J.; potassium nitrite, thiourea, Bid. No. J-207053, Mar. 4, boric acid, benzoic acid, calcium chloride, hydrochloric acid, Bid No. J-205026, Mar. 4, N.Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg. (Open Market Bids), N.Y. 7, N.Y.

Herbicide, 40,000 gals., grade B xylene or aromatic solvent weed control, as per fed. spec., Bid No. 116-40766, Mar. 10, Bureau of Reclamation, Box 368, Ephrata, Wash.

Lead monoxide, 1,400 25-lb. dms., tech., Bid No. 490, Mar. 14, Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N.Y.; 25,000 lbs., same, NF, powd., as per federal spec., Bid No. 65, Mar. 19, N.Y. Chem. Procurement Div., 290 Broadway, N.Y. 7, N.Y.

Monosodium glutamate, 18,000 1-lb. cans, crystalline, Fed. spec. EE-M-591, Bid No. 434Q, Mar. 19, Military Market Center, 2155 Webster St., Alameda, Calif.

Paint, 1,000 1-gal. cans cellulose acetate butyrate dope thinner, spec. 6096, 1,000 gal. nitrate thinner, Bid No. 43, Mar. 6, Base Procurement Office, Box 5000, Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico; 186,000 lbs. varnish, No. 00 pale lithographic, for use in formulation of printing inks, Bid No. 3-00-P, Mar. 20, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., Washington 25, D.C.; 150 gals. interior tank coating, gray, oil resisting, spec. C-4556A, class 1, 250 gals. black ditto, Bid No. 264, Mar. 4, Procurement Div., AMC, McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.; 36 gals. aluminum paint, 125 gals. tank coating, Bid No. 2-7395, Mar. 6, Dept. of Justice, US Penitentiary, Atlanta 15, Ga.; large lots clear, white acrylic nitrocellulose gloss lacquer, Bid No. 4-1873, Mar. 7, 9,200 gals. syn. full gloss green enamel, Bid No. 4-1949, Mar. 11, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Soda ash, 282,000 lbs., 58%, bgs., contract, Mar. 5, N.Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg. (Contract Bids), N.Y. 7, N.Y.

Sodium bisulfate, 7,686 20-oz. cans, type 2, Bid No. 4987, Mar. 4, Gen. Services Admin., POB 1315, Fort Worth, Tex.

Sodium thiosulfate, 360 cwt. dms., photo, spec. OS-616c, Bid No. 61430, Mar. 6, Gen. Services Admin., 2306 E. Bannister, Kansas City 10, Mo.

Triacetin, 110,000 lbs., spec. JAN T-301, delivery to above government office, Bid No. 174-51, Mar. 17, Purchase Div., Naval Powd. Factory, Indianhead, Md.

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U. S. Rubber Keys Expansion In Northwest to Growth There

Population growth and industrial expansion in the Pacific northwest have prompted United States Rubber Company, New York, to expand its distribution facilities in that area, H. E. Humphreys, jr., chairman of the company's board of directors said last week at the formal opening of the company's new Seattle, Wash., branch.

Mr. Humphreys cited the lumber industry in the Pacific northwest as a prime user of such rubber products as truck tires, conveyor and V-belts and protective footwear. Farmers in that area, he said, are buying increasing quantities of agricultural chemicals such as maleic hydrazide used to prevent sprouting of Idaho potatoes in storage.

Mr. Humphreys pointed out that Rogers Super Tread Tire Company, Yakima, Wash., was purchased last year in keeping with U.S. Rubber's expansion program in the area. The Rogers facility will also be used as a training center for personnel of the rubber company and its tire dealers, he added.

Science Seen In Hands

—Continued from page 7

a small percentage was spent on true fundamental research.

"I think it is time for all of us to take a good look at science, how it operates, what it does, and what it needs to be successful," he said.

Using Monsanto developments in phosphorus chemistry and saccharin as examples, he stated: "Every one of these new products, and the complicated processes that make them, have come about because of some scientific discovery."

"Many of the discoveries of recent years," he said, "would not have been possible without expensive laboratories, intricate and costly equipment, and materials not previously available. The money to furnish these things and pay the people to use them have come from earnings, in most cases corporate earnings.

"With the evidence before us of the greatest scientific age, why do we have this tremendous hiatus of understanding between scientists and laymen?" Gen. Hull asked.

"The blame must be shared by scientists and those who communicate for them—writers, teachers, public relations men, and all of us who speak to the public on this important subject."

"We have tried too hard to sell science as a way of curing bodily ills or bettering creature comforts. We have failed to explain science as a great adventure and achievement of the human mind and spirit.

Understanding Should Be Broad

"Modern science," he continued, "is having and will continue to have profound effects on civilization and modern life. It is so much a factor that we cannot afford to let the understanding of it rest in the minds of a highly trained few.

"Any citizen who is willing to undertake broad responsibility is obligated to become as informed on science as he can.

"With the best systems of communication in the world, and with our highly intelligent citizenry—one which has always been fascinated by the new—I am certain that this nation's scientific literacy will become more than adequate. When it does, this nation's leadership in science will be unsurpassed."

Tung Imports Scrutinized

—Continued from page 4

tities" as to render the price program ineffective.

He asked the Commission "to determine if there is a need for import quotas on tung nuts or upon oil content thereof, or for such other action as may be appropriate."

He added that the investigation should include inquiry into the possibility of counting the oil content of tung nuts against the quota on tung oil.

The tariff Commission ordered an immediate investigation and announced that public hearings would be held on the matter March 10. The commission asked that persons desiring to appear notify the secretary in writing at least three days in advance of the hearing.

Polyvinyl Emulsion

—Continued from page 7

chemical concern, the two new products are water-resistant, extremely small particle size polyvinyl acetate emulsions designed primarily for use in water-base paints.

"Elvacet" 1423 reportedly may be used without adding a plasticizing agent. "Elvacet" 1440, however, requires addition of a plasticizer to achieve flexibility.

In the new "Elvacet" emulsions, duPont says, the paint manufacturer will find a low-cost vehicle that may be used for interior topcoat paints, prime sealers and exterior masonry paints.

The emulsions are also expected to find uses in the adhesive, textile and paper industries.

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Jobs & People

Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc., Nutley, New Jersey—**Dr. John L. Spencer,** formerly civilian deputy chief of the preventive medicine division, air material command of the Air Force, has joined the company's medical information department.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. —**Dale F. Ruedig,** director of sales for Lilly in the southern region of the United States, retired last week after more than thirty-eight years with the company.

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York—**Dr. Raymond W. Hess,** coordinator of pollution research for National Aniline, has been given a "special award" by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association for his work in the field of water pollution abatement.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York — **William A. Karre,** plant manager at Niagara Falls, N. Y. and **William B. Kent,** chief chemist at Saltville, Va., are retiring. Mr. Karre has been with Olin for thirty-seven years while Mr. Kent joined the corporation in 1905.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Joseph H. Ward** has been made a sales representative for the industrial chemicals division in the New York territory of Brooklyn, Long Island and upper New York State.

Sandoz, Inc., New York—**Robert F. Hoban** has been named a laboratory chemist at the Cincinnati, Ohio, district sales office.

Syntex, S. A., Mexico City—**Dr. Alejandro Zaffaroni,** executive vice-president of Syntex, has been elected a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. He was cited for the development of analytic technics used in the determination and characterization of steroid hormones in micro quantities.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York—**Edwin M. Miller,** chemical sales representative, is being transferred from the New York-New England territory to Winchester, Va. **Francis A. Pastor** will replace him at his previous post.

R. W. Greeff Named Agents By Aluminum Chloride Firm

R. W. Greeff & Co., New York, has been appointed exclusive sales agents for the chemical products of Mencro Chemical & Metallurgical Corporation, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Mencro Chemical's principal production at this time consists of anhydrous aluminum chloride.

SAACI Dinner April 10

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold a barbecue beef and beer dinner April 10 at Toots Shor's Restaurant, New York. A feature of the affair will be a golf clinic.

Barium Monohydrate

—Continued from page 4

was pointed out. Patents for the new process have been applied for.

Bunker Hill Company, San Francisco, domestic producers of zinc and lead metals, has a 25 percent participation in the new installation. The Bunker Hill firm has mining and smelting operations in Kellogg, Ida.

The Sherwin-Williams official said the chemical, with its high purity, would be marketed at the going price of barium oxide on an available barium basis. The new production facilities are being built adjacent to the company's present barium carbonate plant opened at Coffeyville in 1956.

Phosphorus Price Slated

—Continued from page 4

will go up the same amount—to 61 cents per pound.

Hundred-pound drums in carlots and truckloads will be increased 7 cents per pound—to 55 cents per pound. Less carlots and less truckloads will be boosted the same amount—to 56 cents per pound.

All prices are on an f.o.b. works, freight equalized basis. The company said the increases were necessary owing to an accumulation of rising production costs.

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ICC Sets Hearing Date On Freight Rate Increases

Public hearings will start May 19 before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the Feb. 15 increase in railroad freight rates. The commission authorized the increases subject to suspension and refund if they were found later to be unjustified.

The hearings will center on the general revenue needs of the railroads, and the economic effect of the higher tariff schedules on communities, markets and carriers. Hearing dates on the new rates for individual products, the proposed reduction in free time at the ports, and the increased charges for loading and unloading at New York and Philadelphia, will be announced later.

Tranquilizer Ads

—Continued from page 5

mislead them because they have enough knowledge to be critical of the facts presented."

Dr. Dowling's Reasons

The reasons this is so, he said, are:

• Changes in medical treatment are taking place so rapidly that fundamental knowledge regarding the actions and toxic effects of drugs cannot be acquired by practicing physicians within a short period of time.

• The rate at which new drugs are introduced is so rapid that the busy doctor cannot keep up with them unless clear, concise and authentic information is given to him.

• The promotion of a drug sometimes antedates the publication in scientific journals of the facts upon which the physician can base his own opinion.

"When we are dealing with something as important as good health and the difference between living and dying, we are dealing with something different from shoes and automobiles and trips to Bermuda," Dr. Dowling said.

"The pharmaceutical manufacturers deserve great credit for the wisdom they have shown in planning important research programs, for the technical know-how which has resulted in the manufacture of new and complex drugs, for their willingness to risk large sums in an attempt to find better remedies and their readiness to support worthwhile research even though it may never bring them a single dollar.

"I believe that this same industry should be able to control the excesses of advertising and channel their communications in such a way as to inform the doctor properly about new drugs," said Dr. Holland.

Improvement Efforts Underway

He noted that efforts are now underway in the industry to improve this situation, and referred to a paper on ethical drug promotion adopted by the medical section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association in 1955, and the appointment of a committee by the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association to formulate a code of ethics.

Dr. Dowling said, however, that some fears have been expressed that a code of ethics related to advertising might be in violation of the antitrust laws, and suggested that congress consider amending the antitrust laws to exempt the industry in this area.

Earl W. Kintner, counsel for the FTC, agreed that any attempt by industry to sanction one of its members for violating a code of ethics on advertising probably would result in a violation of the anti-trust law, but he said the FTC was ready and willing to set up a trade practice conference in this area with the industry.

Dr. Holland testified that it is the policy of the FDA that it is the manufacturer's or distributor's responsibility to assure himself that his promotional and educational literature to the physicians conforms to and stays within the terms and limitations of his effective new drug application. The official brochure of the product establishes an unmistakably clear pattern for the firm to follow, he said.

Explains Jurisdiction of FDA

Under committee questioning he explained that the jurisdiction of the FDA extends to the labeling of a drug product, which includes not only what is stated on the label attached to the product itself, but to any literature that "accompanies" the product.

He added that he was sure a case could be made for the government in which an advertisement appearing in a medical journal could be claimed to be part of the labeling. There are also circumstances where direct mail promotional literature can be considered part of the labeling, he said.

Dr. Holland stated, however, that the FDA was not anxious to get into the field of actively policing promotional literature between manufacturers and the doctors, nor did he think that the situation had reached a point where this should be considered.

The FDA has encountered no difficulties in the few instances where it has felt necessary to act, he said, and it has been found that an informal hearing has been all that is necessary to bring about corrective action on the part of the manufacturer. The FDA has the power to suspend an effective new drug application at any time for cause.

International Paper Forms Wood Preserving Division

International Paper Company, New York, has formed a wood preserving division.

C. V. Holbrook, who was vice-president of the former Long-Bell Lumber Company prior to the company's merger with International in 1956, has been named general manager of the new division. The unit will operate five modern wood preserving plants in the south and the northwest.

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Agricultural Chemicals

A cartoon version of the inquiring reporter bit in the New York Herald Tribune one balmy day last week (Feb. 25) found people more intent on the arrival of spring than on many other matters currently perplexing the country. People in the agricultural chemicals business can easily sympathize with the "anxiously-awaiting-spring-group" since their business is so closely tied up with the weather—the unpredictable factor that continued to deter large volume movement of fertilizers through February. But those wafts of warm air last week did much to lift spirits. And that short peak season that's been talked about is due.

With no significant increase in steel production, ammonium sulfate still remains in tight supply. On the other hand, potash is overly abundant and producers in some instances have curtailed production waiting for demand to catch up.

There was still more price activity in the animal proteins market last week. Bonemeal, long established at $62.50 a ton, was pushed up to $65, a rise attributed to better inquiry from the feed manufacturing trade. An additional twenty-five cents was tacked on blood and tankage quotations at New York and Chicago, making the present listings higher than they have been in many a moon.

Parathion and DDT, among other pesticides, reportedly are showing better domestic sales figures and the trade expects seasonally good business in March and April. Inquiry for BHC is rather restrained but that won't prevent the price advance scheduled by two major producers for April 1.

A major producer of DDT issued a new price schedule recently. Another producer announced similarly advanced prices last week.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, N. Y., Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Bonemeal, $2.50 per ton.
Tankage, N. Y., Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 1, 1957
108.96	108.76	108.28	110.19

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—The season got off to a slow start but no one in the business is unduly pessimistic. One justifiably blames the weather.

Domestic demand in February was slow. However, for one producer, at least, shipments to Canada in January took up some of the slack. Inventories at producers' plants are adequate and from diverse reports no one's hunting or hurting for storage.

A definite plus factor in this market is the stepped-up interest in ammonium nitrate as a blasting agent. Illustrative of this, the fact that in exploding a 2.2 million pound blast in building The Salt Lake City Causeway, 40 percent of the blasting material employed was ammonium nitrate.

Ammonium Sulfate—Trade sources report that this material is still in very tight supply due to the non-availability of by-product ammonium sulfate, resulting from the cutback in steel production.

Animal Proteins—Since this is a relatively narrow market, a trade source said last week, producers are able to shove prices around. And shove they did last week. Bonemeal, due to inquiry from the feed manufacturing trade jumped to $65 from $62.50 a ton, a long established quotation.

Both blood and tankage were bringing better prices in Chicago and New York markets. An additional twenty five cents was tacked on postings all around.

Much of this material is going into cattle feed but it's expected that demand from that outlet will begin to taper off within the next few weeks. Offerings of most of the animal proteins are limited due to a decline in meat production. It's thought also that some producers are attempting to strengthen the market by taking offerings off the board.

The market for nitro tankage is in good shape, a dealer pointed out last week. Prices though unchanged are firm.

Fishmeal and fishscrap are in adequate supply. Demand is slow. Prices stand at previously existing levels with no changes forecast for the next thirty days.

Potassium Muriate—People in the trade are looking forward with considerable optimism to March and April. They expect buying interest to come alive and rid them of some of the excess material currently on hand. Some potash producers have curtailed production and instituted other stop-gap measures at New Mexico mines in an attempt to remedy the oversupply situation.

Pesticides

BHC—The announcement that a price advance is scheduled for April 1 was not completely unexpected. Recently, trade sources have drawn a parallel between the BHC situation and that of DDT a few months back—a case of rising costs putting the pinch on profits.

The price advance scheduled by two major producers (it's expected to go industry-wide) for the first of April applies to both high and low gamma BHC. The new quotation will be .825c. per pound. The quotation as it now stands is .75c. per pound.

Trade sources last week said the market for BHC, a material limited by use almost exclusively to cotton dusting, was seasonally dull.

2,4-D—Supplies are longer than this time last year and demand is noticeably weak, trade sources said recently. Prices are stable and no changes are looked for.

Current price on technical grade 2,4-D is 40c. per pound, drums, carlots, works.

DDT—A major producer announced a 3c. per pound increase in carload and truckload prices of technical grade material, effective February 17 to spot customers and April 1 to contract buyers. New carload or truckload prices for flake and powdered material in bags are 22c. and 23c. per pound, respectively, delivered to destination. Prices for material packaged in drums are 1 cent higher than bag prices.

The carload or truckload price for 50 percent wettable powder in bags advanced 1½c. to 18½c. per pound, 50 percent dust to 16½c. per pound to distributors. Less carload or less truckload prices are 2c. higher.

Other producers said last week that they intended to announce a similar price schedule.

2,4,5-T — The market is considered rather soft. An abundance of material is available and it's thought that supplies will remain adequate throughout the remainder of the season.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January-December, 1957. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	Production	Shipments	Percentage Change from 1956 Production	Percentage Change from 1956 Shipments
Normal and enriched	1,374,263	761,071	— 7	— 5
Concentrated	830,500	819,275	+10	+14
Other Phosphate fertilizers	223,420	218,735	+ 9	+21
Total	2,428,183	1,799,081	....	+ 6

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consumers of textile and leather chemicals continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner last week. Trading was spotty and confined to actual needs. Withdrawals against former contracts continued to move in steady volume, while new interest in replacements was lacking. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady for most materials. Corn starch and dextrin remained steady at the slight advance due to higher freight rates. Potato starch market was firm, reflecting the high cost of potatoes. Interest in tapioca flour replacements was slow. Siamese flour for shipment was unchanged and steady.

Flake albumin egg was reduced sharply—8 cents per pound, while egg yolk remained unchanged and commanded a premium above the former.

Light trading was reported in tanning materials for nearby shipment. Primary markets were quotably unchanged and fairly steady.

Production of broad woven fabrics was lower in 1957 than the previous year, according to the Census Bureau. Man made fabrics output was off less than 1 percent, while cotton, woolen and worsted fabrics declined 8 percent. During the fourth quarter of 1957 man made fabrics production was 2 percent above the same quarter in 1956, while cotton fabrics declined 9 percent and woolen worsteds dropped 14 percent. Man made fabrics output in the fourth quarter was 4 percent higher than the third quarter, with cotton fabrics 3 percent higher and woolen and worsteds 14 percent lower.

Shoe output in January was estimated at 49.2 million pairs, a decrease of 4.4 percent from January, 1957, when 51,465,000 pairs were produced, according to the National Shoe Manufacturers Association. The decline took place in all major categories, except youths' and boys' shoes and other. Based on manufacturers' schedules, it is estimated that February output will be about 48.0 million pairs or 6.4 percent less than last year when production reached 51,250,000 pairs. According to the above estimates, production in the first two months of 1958 will total 97,200,000 pairs compared with 102,715,000 in 1957; 109,472,000 in 1956 and 95,357,000 lion pairs or 6.4 percent less than last in 1955, during the same periods.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Albumin egg, flake, 8c. per lb.
powder, 8c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 1, 1957
102.79	102.80	120.78	106.70

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — This market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Demand was chiefly restricted to prompt needs. Deliveries against contracts were in moderate request.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Prices were unchanged and steady. Demand was confined to prompt delivery.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was light and spotty. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business was reported spotty and confined to actual requirement. Prices were without change.

Sodium Perborate — Demand was restricted to actual needs. Prices were held at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils—Market was quiet and unchanged. Demand was restricted to immediate delivery.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Consumers limited purchasers to actual requirements. Flake was easier and sharply lower. Flake declined to $1.19 to $1.21 per pound, and powder, $1.23 to $1.25, spot, according to quantity. Technical remained unchanged and steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, as to seller.

Corn Starch—Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, New York delivery and powder, $7.50, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply dropped 497,000 bushel to 92,211,000 bushels for the week ended February 21, compared with 77,609,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—This market remained unchanged and steady, while egg albumin was cut 8c. per pound bringing the cost well below yolk. Stocks on spot were maintained from $1.27 to $1.29 per pound as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Business was confined to limited lots for immediate delivery, ranging from 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Interest in later requirements was reported listless. In Maine, carlots were held at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason Dixon line. The Idaho market was unchanged at 6.35c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for delivery to eastern points.

Storage stocks of potatoes held by growers and local dealers on February 1, 1958, amounted to 67.0 million hundredweight, according to the Department of Agriculture. These holdings were 15 percent below the 78.8 million hundredweight, February 1, 1957, and 7 percent smaller than the 1949-56 average of 71.9 million hundredweight. Disappearance of storage potatoes during January 1958 was the second highest of record for the month and well above average. Estimated during January 1958 was 21.7 million hundredweight compared with 21.4 million hundredweight in January 1957, and the average of 20.1 million. Movement to fresh market in January 1958 continued to hold above a year ago. The aggregate quantity used by processors for starch, frozen French fries, flour and dehydration in January 1958 was slightly above January 1957.

Disappearance from the 1957 crop of fall potatoes from time of harvest to February 1, 1958 was 87.2 million hundredweight compared with 87.9 million hundredweight in 1956 and the average of 80.2 million for 1949-56. Disappearance covers sales for all purposes as well as quantities used to date on farms where grown and lost through shrinkage, decay and dumping.

Sago Flour—Market was quiet and unchanged. Raw flour was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Refined ranged from 8½c. to 9c., same basis.

Tapioca Flour—Deliveries against former contracts moved in good volume into consuming channels, while new business lacked snap. Replacements were quotably unchanged. Siamese flour, medium was quoted at 5.55c. to 5.6c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade at 5.9c. to 6c., same basis. Brazilian flour was merely nominal around 9½c., carlots, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Demand was restricted to actual needs. Replacements were maintained at former levels. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was held at 8.727c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent powdered 9.817c., same basis.

Cutch—Trading was spotty, confined to nearby shipment. Shipments were held at 7½c., carlots, exdock.

Myrobalans — Consuming inquiry was limited to an occasional lot for nearby shipment. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Shipments were maintained at former levels. Consuming inquiry was restricted to nearby shipment. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Wattle—Primary markets were quotably unchanged. Trading was reported spotty. Fair average was quoted at $78.50 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $73, same basis. East Africa extract, 60 percent, unchanged at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South African extract, at 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

Aliphatic Organics

Robbery is getting more frequent these days in New York city, one hears. A city official, admitting it's an oversimplification, says it's all tied up with this recession. New York subways report diminishing revenues. Recession. But despite all the talk about the business slump, some people in the organic chemicals line—maybe, they're naturally optimistic—think the recession is not as acute as the psychological effects that all the talk has had on people. Of course, most everyone in the trade admits that sales could be better. Yet, some producers report better business in January and February than in the same months in 1957. It would appear that grounds for pessimism is the fact that sales have not increased at the desired rate.

One member of the trade remarked last week that he found bulk volume shipments of many organic materials at a reasonable level. Business transactions with ship-today-type purchasers, however, were suffering from waning consumer interest in certain end products. And thus small concerns, having limited capital, are required to operate on low inventory margins.

Among materials reported to be moving to consumers in sizable volume are listed acrylonitrile, formic acid, methyl chloride and vinyl chloride monomer. In general, demand for organic chemicals for use as pharmaceutical intermediates is well sustained. Buying for industrial intermediate usage, however, is limited.

A large volume producer of ethyl and methyl acrylate reports that January sales were about three percent higher than the monthly average for 1957. Total sales in 1957, it was said, were ahead of those of the preceding year but the increase in consumption was considered less than significant.

Trade sources said that they noticed a general strengthening of the crude glycerine market around the world. Some refined glycerine is currently on the market below list prices but the quantity is less than substantial. Consumption while off slightly of late has not caused a sharp drop in sales, reportedly. Supplies are considered plentiful but not cumbersome.

Acetic Acid—Demand since the first of the year has been moderate and sufficient to keep supplies in check, trade people remarked last week. The thought of a price change hasn't crossed many minds, they added.

Production of acetic acid in December rose to 47,496,619 pounds from 45,933,407 in November, the Tariff Commission reported.

Acrylonitrile—The sales gains of February reflected improved demand for acrylonitrile for synthetic fibers manufacture, and, in general, stronger inquiry from other consumers, a trade member mentioned recently.

Prices are firm and no movement is expected.

Butyl Alcohol — Production of butyl alcohol in December amounted to 19,696,619 pounds, slightly greater than the 19,166,621 of November, but a million pounds below that of October, the Tariff Commission reported.

In general, the market is characterized by mild buying activity, ample supply positions (though in the case of consumers they are frequently kept to a minimum) and price firmness.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Some producers say that sales are off, compared to what they had been a few months back. Others claim that they are pretty much sold up. But these last, for the most part, are not big in carbon tetrachloride.

Production of carbon tetrachloride rose substantially in December, according to figures released recently by the Tariff Commission. Output that month amounted to 27,232,127 pounds, approximately 6 million pounds more than were produced in the preceding month.

Ethyl Acrylate—A spokesman for a large volume ethyl acrylate producer said that January sales were somewhat better than the monthly average in 1957 and possibly three to four percent ahead of December business. Sales reports for 1957 indicated an increase in consumption, he mentioned, adding that the increase was nothing significant.

The current drum carload or truckload price is 36c. per pound, on a delivered basis. The tankcar posting is 34c. per pound.

Formic Acid—According to trade reports, formic acid business is good. Demand is said to be very active, reflecting diversified end-use patterns. The high rate of consumption in the textile industry, of course, accounts for the greatest movement of material. Supplies are adequate to meet all call. No price action is anticipated.

Glycerine—According to a spokesman for the Glycerine Producers Association, domestic consumption of glycerine in 1957, including glycerine made from domestic fats, from propylene and from imported crude approximated 248 million pounds—a 5 percent increase compared to 1956.

As a raw material, propylene's portion of production was estimated to be in the vicinity of 100 million pounds (similar to that of 1956), leaving 138 million pounds for domestically produced natural glycerine. An important factor, it was pointed out, was the rising importation of crude—figured at 25 million pounds in 1957, roughly 10 million more than in the year previous. It was also said that the record level of imports has also been fundamental

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 1, 1957
130.99	130.99	131.06	131.08

For Current Prices See Page 9

Ethyl Alcohol: December

Volume of ethyl alcohol produced, withdrawn and remaining as stocks at the end of the indicated periods, as reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service: Domestic undenatured alcohol production represents gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) less the quantity consumed in redistillation. Stocks of domestic undenatured alcohol consist of quantities at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants. Data on completely and specially denatured alcohol represent alcohol produced from domestic and imported alcohol and spirits produced by registered distilleries (redesignated upon receipt at denaturing plants as alcohol).

	December 1957	December 1956	July 1, 1957 Dec. 31, 1957	July 1, 1956 Dec. 31, 1956
NET PRODUCTION				
Undenatured ..... proof gals.	41,372,729	36,459,106	240,883,642	222,070,005
Completely denatured..... wine gals.	69,322	30,000	326,077	281,091
Specially denatured..... wine gals.	19,220,251	18,869,356	120,945,299	121,175,322
WITHDRAWALS				
Undenatured, tax paid..... proof gals.	740,829	1,097,788	5,284,762	5,915,368
Tax free..... proof gals.	35,942,334	35,385,157	231,698,261	227,474,771
Completely denatured..... wine gals.	58,194	46,002	287,022	277,730
Specially denatured..... wine gals.	19,618,262	19,818,954	122,748,115	117,682,314
STOCKS AT END OF PERIOD				
Undenatured ..... proof gals.	33,582,420	33,858,379	33,582,420	33,858,379
Completely denatured..... wine gals.	34,658	12,728	34,658	12,728
Specially denatured..... wine gals.	3,536,258	10,408,768	3,536,258	10,408,768

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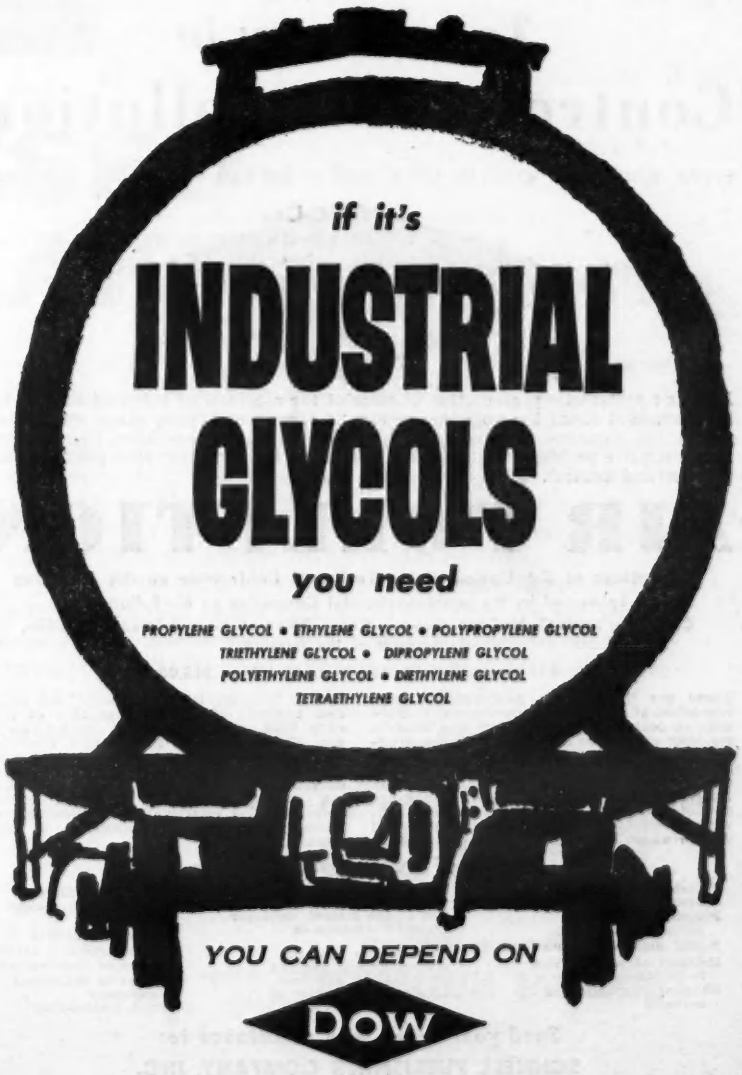

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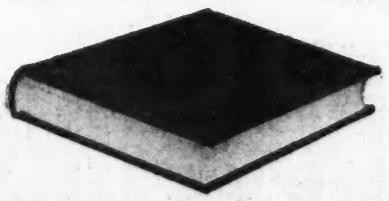

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Proceedings of the United States Technical Conference on Air Pollution

Sponsored by the Interdepartmental Committee on Air Pollution

Chairman: Louis C. McCabe, formerly Chief, Office of Air and Stream Pollution, Department of the Interior

847 pages, 7½x10, 285 illus., 85 tables, $15.00

These are the specific, authoritative facts presented at a top-level government conference on pollution—a conference that brought together experts in every phase of the problem. Here is the picture of how contamination of the air affects humans, livestock, and crops, and of which chemicals are really dangerous and which are not. Here are detailed analyses of different contaminants, with methods for finding the nature and degree of pollution. Included is a discussion of the very latest equipment for pollution control, with an explanation of how each kind works and what its limitations are. The section on instruments describes and explains best practices of measuring the kind and degree of pollution. One section covers the legal problems involved in drawing up and enforcing pollution control statutes. The interrelation of weather and climate and pollution problems is fully treated.

A few of the 97 topics covered:

- Fluoric contamination of livestock
- Pollution from mine refuse piles
- Sulfur dioxide and conifers
- Relation of particle size to pollution
- Physical properties of aerosols
- Use of the electron microscope
- Use of the midget impinger
- Chemical analysis of pollutants
- Fluorometric analysis
- Spectrographic analysis
- Odor control practices
- Catalytic combustion of hydrocarbon vapors
- Dry fibrous filters
- Viscous impingement filters
- Venturi scrubbers
- Use of activated carbon
- Design of incinerators
- Effects of prolonged exposure
- Stack meteorology

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Aliphatic Organics

in keeping a check on the full productive capacity of glycerine-from-propylene plants.

Growth in glycerine consumption was attributed to a wide range of end uses—as a humectant in cigarettes, in cellophane production, aerosols, hand emollients, edible emulsifiers, and numerous miscellaneous applications.

On the debit side, was a decline in the use of glycerine in dynamite and other explosives (glycerine was said to be feeling the effects of the expanded use of glycols in dynamite and the substitution of ammonium nitrate for nitro glycerine as a blasting agent) and a drop-off in the overall alkyl market (glycerine used in alkyl resins was said to have been the "swing factor" in glycerine demand).

But the spokesman for the Glycerine Associations thinks that 1958 will not be a bad year. Research as to new uses for glycerine and derivatives of glycerine's precursor chemicals is indicative of bigger and better things in 1958.

Methyl Acrylate—Information received from a major producer indicates that sales in January were about three percent better than the monthly average for 1957.

Sales in 1957, reportedly, were ahead of those of the preceding year. The increase in business, however, was considered less than significant.

In tankcars, methyl acrylate is quoted at 37c. per pound on a delivered basis. The carload or truckload price is two cents higher.

Methyl Chloride—According to reports from the trade, buying interest has held up relatively well since the first of the year. Demand from a number of outlets appeared to be substantial and no drop-off in the overall consumption rate is anticipated. Prices are considered firm.

One producer reported last week that 1957 sales were better than originally forecast—by a slim margin.

Methylene Chloride — A fairly wide range of end uses—though solvent usage accounts for the greatest percentage of overall consumption—has been unable to keep material moving in good volume, a member of the trade mentioned last week. He added that the general state of the market precluded any immediate price changes.

Molasses — Markets for feeding cane molasses were steady with light trading during the week ended February 25, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported. New business was slow and well below normal in most areas. However, shipments against earlier contracts, at prices below those currently quoted, increased to moderate in some areas and heavy in parts of the Northeast.

For the must part, prices were unchanged. A decline of ¼c. per gallon at Chicago and ½c. at Denver were the only significant changes in the blackstrap price situation.

Molasses used in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol increased 1.8 million gallons during December 1957 compared with November, and was almost 2½ times as much as the 3 million gallons used in December 1956, according to the Internal Revenue Service.

Molasses used at industrial alcohol plants during the period July 1-December 31, 1957, amounted to 36.3 million wine gallons, an increase of about 50 percent over the 24.2 million used during the same period a year earlier.

Paraformaldehyde—Trade sources agree that this market is rather listless at present though producers via January sales were able to recoup some of the losses sustained in December. Supplies are readily available. Prices appear firm and no downward trends are readily apparent.

Pentaerythritol — Producers cut prices 2½ cents per pound about a month ago, intending to put PE in a better market position price-wise than other competitive polyols. As yet, trade sources remarked last week, it's still too early to determine what effect the lowered prices had on building sales. One thing, however, is certain, they said, business will definitely be off till auto production is speeded up—as the automotive industry goes, so goes the surface coatings.

Production of pentaerythritol in December declined slightly compared with the preceding month. Output in December, as reported by the Tariff Commission, amounted to 4,300,433 pounds. November's figure was 4,438,154 pounds.

Vinyl Chloride Monomer—Demand for this material, reportedly, is substantial. Supplies are considered adequate. Current tankcar price is in a range of 11c.-12c. per pound, works.

Pitman-Moore Planning 'First' in Drug Industry

Pitman-Moore Company says it is planning to erect a "first" in the drug industry—a single-story brick building that will be windowless and completely air-conditioned.

To be used as a research center, the building will be located north of the organization's home-base, Indianapolis, Ind., and will cost $1.5 million.

Pitts. Plate Breaks Ground For Fiber Glass Installation

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., last week broke ground for a multi-million dollar continuous fiber glass yarn plant at Shelby, N. C.

The new unit, reputedly one of the world's largest, is located on a 135-acre site in Cleveland County about six miles west of Shelby. The plant will have a designed capacity of 25 million pounds of fiber glass yarn annually.

Pittsburgh Plate entered the fiber glass field in 1951 with a plant at Shelbyville, Ind. Currently, the Indiana facility is being expanded.

Lead, Zinc, Copper Mine Operation Slowed in Canada

Heath Steele Mines, Ltd., Canada, a 75 percent-owned subsidiary of American Metal Climax, New York, has deferred plans to bring its lead-zinc copper mine in New Brunswick, Canada, into full operation. The deferment was attributed to the continued low prices for base metals.

Activities at the mine and plant, according to a spokesman for American Metal, will be drastically curtailed. The mine and plant with a rated capacity of 45,000 tons of ore per month will continue breaking-in operations at less than one-third capacity.

SOCMA Luncheon to Hear Nation's Economy Appraised

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hear an appraisal of current economic conditions at its next monthly luncheon meeting this Thursday, March 6, at the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

Speaker will be Eugene R. Perry, president of National Vulcanized Fibre Company. In his talk, which is entitled "Business, Sputniks and Gravity," Mr. Perry will take a realistic look at the profit squeeze. Cocktails will be served at noon, with luncheon following a half hour later.

Carbide's Dollars

—Continued from page 3

ethanol and isopropanol for further processing at the corporation's South Charleston and Institute facilities.

- Facilities for producing polyethylene resins at Whiting, Ind., and Seadrift, Tex.
- A plant to produce fluorocarbon products at Institute, W. Va.
- A plant at Marietta, Ohio, to produce liquid epoxy resins.
- Expansion of three of Carbide's large liquid oxygen, nitrogen and argon plants at East Chicago, Ind.; Ashtabula, Ohio, and Fontana, Calif.

Carbide's Putnam County facility will be its eighth major chemicals unit.

Its Whiting polyethylene installation will have an annual capacity of 72 million pounds and will raise the corporation's total polyethylene capacity to more than 375 million pounds a year.

Fluorocarbon products, which will be produced at Institute, are widely used in aerosol propellants' refrigerants and air-conditioning units.

The epoxy resins are expected to find increased use in epoxy-reinforced pipe for the petroleum industry and laminated epoxy structures for the automobile and aircraft industries.

American Potash, Lindsay

—Continued from page 3

rates, bromine, saltcake and soda ash, as well as insecticides, fumigants and refrigerants.

The company is expanding its activity in rockets and missiles through its research program and its national northern division at West Hanover, Mass., and is constructing a new $4.5 million sodium chlorate plant near Aberdeen, Miss.

Lindsay Chemical lays claim to being the leading producer of thorium, cesium and rare earth chemicals at its plant in West Chicago, Ill.

Petroleum Derivatives

Prices once again stood steady at previous levels last week with no shifts reported in any quarters. Crude oil producers in many areas reported that output was being limited in line with current economic conditions. However, also involved is a reported stockpile of domestic stocks that are offering a soft tone to the market above and beyond the present economic situation. Slumping gasoline sales due to a cold snap tended to soften further the already easy markets of items being used in gasoline. Paint sales were reported down because of the further falling automobile production picture. Some hope in this area has been gleaned out of the pending seasonal demand picture. However, even this hope is not as bright as might have been desired.

Microcrystalline waxes continued to show good strength—remaining almost the one continuously bright spot in the market — while paraffin waxes remained steady, though not in an exciting position.

LPG's with a pretty mild winter behind it, showed the ravages of less demand than had been anticipated.

The amount of domestic crude oil that will be consumed or exported this month is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,930,000 barrels daily compared with 7,230,000 barrels daily forecast for February. Crude runs for March are expected to be below the level forecast for February due in part to the normal seasonal change and also to the high stocks of heating oils now on hand. Indicated crude runs to stills for January were 7,679,000 barrels daily including foreign crude runs of 926,009 barrels per day. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil in January was 6,802,000 barrels daily with production of 6,883,000 barrels daily and an increase in domestic crude stocks of 81,000 barrels per day.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 1, 1957
106.73	106.73	106.74	105.71

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—The market for this item remained pretty much at previous levels. One source here defined the export market as disappointing. This was attributed to the present general economic weakness and also to production developments in Europe and other export demand areas. This news, coupled with the continuously soft position held by the domestic market over the past months, leaves room for little hope of immediate change of position or direction for this market. Possibly, one source noted, when and if the economy does take a turn for the better, the material will find some new value.

Mineral Spirits—Both regular and odorless qualities of this material were reported pretty much in the same position they have been for the past months. Restricted automobile production has led to easing-off of demand throughout the market. Some seasonal demand is beginning to perk-up the market a bit; however, this is expected to be less than had previously been anticipated due to the general economic pattern. The hope that internal pump priming—some government construction—might offer succor to this market through demand from other quarters, is held in some quarters. However, most sources appear to have accepted the fact that this won't be their strongest year.

Toluene—It was noted here by one source that curtailed automobile traffic, owing to the recent heavy snows in the north and northeast, and further limited by prevailing economic strictures, has led to further slackening of demand for this item. This is attributed to the slackening use of toluene in gasoline as well as to the softening gasoline picture as a whole. Other than this, the market remained much as it had previously. Demand on the whole stood as it had, much as production did. One source considered that the market might develop some strength during the fourth quarter or possibly during the first two quarters of next year.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 15 totaled 284,759,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 278,982,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 5,777,000 barrels comprising an increase of 3,253,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 2,524,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Despite a surge in sales during the brief cold spell that covered the Eastern limits of the country during recent weeks, the prevailing warm weather has thrust the market for heating oils back into the doldrums. The feeling is at present that this market has seen the last of its cold days—limited and few in number though they were—and that the seasonal period is at an end. Because of the mildness of the winter, one source here noted, sales were not by far up to the level they were expected to reach. However, in the light of the economic slump and other negative factors in the market scene, LPG's did surprisingly well. The prevailing hope is that next year will bring it back up to the progressively strengthening position the item has held on spot for the past years.

Waxes, Mineral

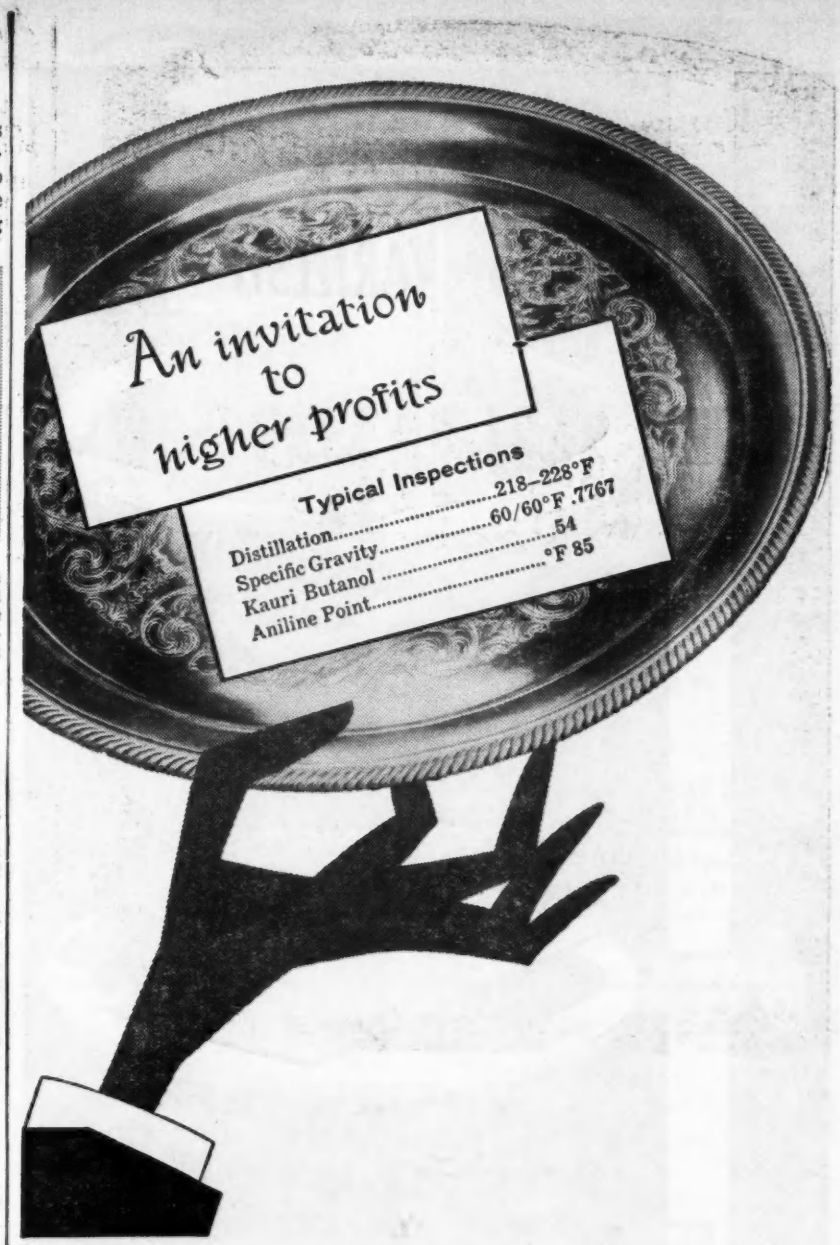
Microcrystalline—The market for this material continued to climb last week as strength was pumped into it via developments in the seasonal market picture. Though the market has become, through the development over the years of the frozen foods market, less a seasonal market and more a medium that embraces the entire year, the hot weather period continues to offer the market level a considerable boost. Demand for microcrystalline has been progressively better due to the waxed paper container market's continuous advancement into new areas and new market patterns. Atop the domestic scene lies the limitless possibilities of the export market. This market, which has been growing apace though on a smaller scale than the domestic market, has a vast potential that, though awakened, will possibly outdistance the domestic demand in the distant future. At present, of course, foreign competition in supplying this market, is limited.

Paraffin—There was no price shift in this market last week. Prices stood steadily at previous levels. One source noted that though the paraffin wax market is not keymarked by the burgeoning conditions that exist in the microcrystalline wax market, yet this product continues to hold its own on spot and in the foreign scene. Essentially paraffin is a stable item with good supply, relatively good demand and production paced to both.

Miscellaneous

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average production of oil and lease condensate for the week ended February 14 was 6,851,985 barrels. Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,520,000 barrels of crude oil.

The amount of domestic crude oil that will be consumed or exported in March is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,930,000 barrels daily compared with 7,230,000 barrels daily forecast for February of this year. Crude runs for March are expected to be below the level forecast for February due in part to the normal seasonal change and also to the high stocks of heating oils now on hand. Data for December indicate total crude runs of 7,801,000 barrels daily, including foreign runs of 987,000 barrels per day.



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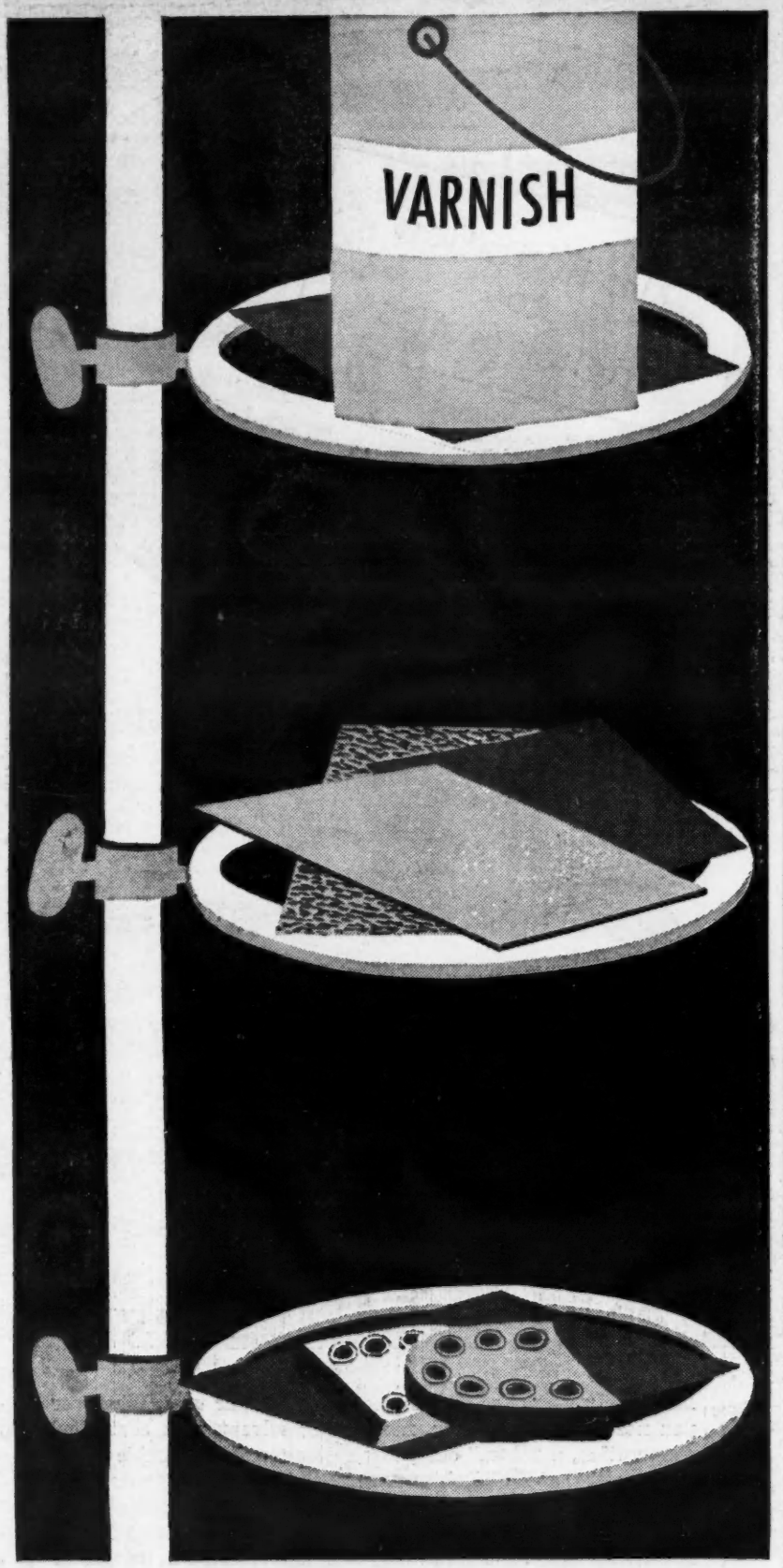

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

A number of price changes on technical intermediates was announced last week by a major producer. Price increases were slated to apply on both spot and contract effective April 1. Materials advanced will be: o-nitrotoluene, 2 cents per pound in bulk, 3 cents in less than tankcar quantity; o-toluidine, 3 cents per pound in bulk, 4 cents in less than tankcar quantity; o-tolidine, base and hydrochloride, 15 cents per pound; 2,4-tolylenediamine, 10 cents per pound. Reductions, effective immediately, included: p-nitrotoluene, 3 cents per pound; p-toluidine, flake and solid, 10 cents per pound; p-aminobenzoic acid, technical, dry and paste, 2 cents per pound and p-nitrobenzoic acid, 2 cents per pound. After April 1, all drum shipments of o-nitrotoluene and o-toluidine will be made in non-returnable drums. Currently used returnable packing will be used during March.

Prices on volume aromatic chemicals were holding steady. The slowed business pace tended to curb advances on the one hand while cost factors and reduced profit margins have discouraged talk of price reductions. Stocks were adequate on most items with the exception of a few tight spots such as xylenols for blending. Consumers continued to work on inventories and cautious buying was limited to immediate or nearby need.

Movement of benzene to the styrene outlet continued sluggish as a result of the poor showing made on new car sales. Withdrawals to phenol and detergents was somewhat better, but still nothing exceptional it was said. Outlet to benzene hexachloride was expected to show better tone in the weeks ahead, according to some reports. However, the outlet was comparatively small.

It was a little too early to talk about the price of rubbergrade styrene for the next quarter, but trade sources felt that it would hinge on prices in crude oil during the coming weeks. If the current downtrend should continue, the styrene price would hold or possibly decline fractionally.

Demand for rubber chemicals used as accelerators and antioxidants was routine. New car sales have been poor but orders for replacement tires was said to have continued to take up the slack somewhat. Thiazoles remained a dominant factor in the rubber accelerators market, it was said.

American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel production in the week ended February 23 amounted to 50.9 percent of theoretical capacity. Estimated steel production for the week ended March 2 was 1,468,000 net tons while actual output in the week previous was 1,373,000 tons. Production in the comparable week one month ago was 1,459,000 net tons and 2,456,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
p-Aminobenzoic acid, 2c. per lb.
p-Nitrobenzoic acid ,2c. per lb.
p-Nitrotoluene, 3c. per lb.
p-Toluidine, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 1, 1957
118.10	118.12	118.13	118.31

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Market continued to falter by reason of heavy oversupply. Steel production has shown fractional declines during the past few weeks and it appeared that cokeoven operators expected no substantial upturn in demand from major consuming outlets in the near future.

There was little change in trading patterns for those chemicals where benzene serves as a raw material. Movement to the styrene outlet has been depressed due primarily to the poor showing in new car sales. Phenol and detergents have continued to make a fair comeback after the low point at the close of 1957. Some sources were confident they could expect a pickup in demand from makers of benzene hexachloride in the coming weeks. It was pointed out that the announced price increase in the latter market slated for April 1 would probably serve as a spur to sales volume on this important pesticide. Other sources were less certain of the development since it was said that benzene hexachloride is used largely for cotton dusting and this is not the cotton picking season.

Pyridine—Some sources felt that with curtailed cokeoven output, the market would firm up and crudes for processing could become increasingly tight. However, information from sources close to the market indicated that the situation had deteriorated from a year ago and that currently some cokeoven operators were not bothering to separate pyridine since they weren't getting the price for it. However, it was pointed out that pyridine has always been accounted a versatile material with good market potential.

Toluene—Large exports of toluene from this country have tended to improve the supply situation in this market. Russian competition in the market in Europe was said to have increased markedly. Domestic price quotes were unchanged.

Xylene—Production in the first eleven months of last year was increased approximately 400,000 gallons over the comparable period of 1956, according to Bureau of Mines report. Output from other than coal sources was upped 12.8 million gallons in the January through November period of 1957 over the like period of 1956. Market continued to function in a routine manner. Outlet as a gasoline additive was seasonally depressed. Solvents market was not as active as some sources had anticipated. However, prospects for March were considered fairly good in the area.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 2, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	580,470
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	24,716,815
Benzene	gals.	2,109,533
Coaltar	gals.	10,860,418
Creosote	gals.	421,309
Naphthalene	lbs.	2,349,969
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	8,426
Toluene	gals.	486,546
Xylene	gals.	140,436

Intermediates

p-Aminobenzoic Acid — A major producer announced a 2c. per pound across the board reduction effective immediately on technical material. New prices will list dry acid at $1.72 per pound, while paste will be $1.67.

Dodecylbenzene—Schedules were unchanged from previous report. Tankcar price was 12c. per pound while carlot quantity listed at 14c. and less carlot quantity was 15c. per pound. Material was readily available and entirely adequate for current trade requirements.

p-Nitrobenzoic Acid — A major producer announced a 2c. per pound across the board reduction for this material. New prices will list carload and truckload quantities at 66c. per pound while less carload price will be 67c. per pound.

o-Nitrotoluene—A major producer announced price increases for this material of 2c. per pound in bulk and 3c. per pound in less than tankcar quantity. The advances apply to both spot and contract effective April 1.

New prices will be: tankcars, 11c. per pound; carload or truckload in drums, 13c. per pound; less than carload quantity, 14c. per pound.

Effective April 1 all drum shipments will be in single trip metal containers for which there is no deposit and they are not returnable.

p-Nitrotoluene—A major producer announced a price reduction of 3c. per pound effective immediately. The decline brings the price down from 33c. to 30c. per pound.

Rubber Chemicals — Guanidines and thiazoles continued to move in routine

Coal Chemicals

volume according to most trade reports. Although new tire sales are lagging orders for replacement tires has taken up the slack somewhat it was said. DPG and DOTG remained in use as secondary accelerators to the thiazoles and thiazole derivatives, especially in butadiene-styrene copolymers which cure at a slower rate than natural rubber. Commercial production of MBTS in pellet form in recent years was said to have cut down loss of material in weighing and use. Plant trial tests indicate that the pellets are readily dispersed and can be incorporated in rubber stock during mill or Banbury mastication.

Styrene Monomer—It was a little too early to talk about the price of rubber grade styrene for next quarter, but trade sources indicated that it would probably depend on postings for crude oil within the next few weeks. If the current downtrend should continue, it was felt that styrene schedules would hold or possibly be reduced fractionally.

A reliable trade source reported that January sales volume had been remarkably good while February's was down considerably. An explosion and fire at one of the major rubber plants in the southwest area was said to have knocked out a considerable portion of the unit with consequent depressing effect on movement of styrene to this outlet. However, it was felt to be a minor factor in the overall styrene picture. There was no change in the estimate made that this year's production of styrene would be close to that of last year. Replacement tire sales for 1954, '55 and 1956 model cars were coming due and with new car sales lagging this was expected to be an important factor for the current year.

The 1½c. per pound reduction in the price of polymer grade styrene at the beginning of last month was said to have made relatively little change in market sales volume. Outlet is small in comparison to the use of styrene by rubbermakers.

o-Tolidine — An increase of 15c. per pound was announced on dry base, paste base, and hydrochloride. Under new schedules, dry base will be $1.55 per pound while both paste base and hydrochloride will list at $1.50 per pound. Prices will apply on both spot and contract effective April 1

o-Toluidine—Effective April 1 on both spot and contract, price of this intermediate will be advanced 3c. per pound in bulk and 4c. per pound in less than tankcar quantity. New prices will be: tankcar, 25c. per pound; carload or truckload in drums, 27c.; less than carload quantity, 28c. per pound. After April 1, shipment will be made in non-returnable drums.

p-Toluidine—Flake and solid materials were reduced 10c. per pound by a major producer effective immediately. New prices will list flake at 54c. per pound while solid will be 50c. per pound.

2,4-Tolylenediamine — Effective April 1 on both spot and contract price of this material will be increased 10c. per pound. New price will be $1.10 per pound.

ADMA, APMA Appear

—*Continued from page 5*

sumably Dr. Karl Bambach, now executive vice-president of ADMA.

In addition, there will be an administrative vice-president and director of the New York offices, which post most likely will be filled by APMA's executive vice-president, Dr. J. O'Neill Closs.

After ADMA and APMA are dissolved, members of the two associations will have a set time period in which to apply for membership in the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. ADMA members and active APMA members will be eligible for charter membership in the new group.

Associate members of APMA will also be privileged to join the new organization before the deadline. Failing to do so then, they will not get another chance. Associate members will have a special status in the new organization.

APMA's regional meetings will be continued under the new setup, open to all comers. ADMA's section meetings will continue on their present basis, with the policy on admission set by the individual units..

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will be incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. A small committee, culled from the ranks of ADMA and APMA, will draw up the papers.

Transportation Tax

—*Continued from page 7*

committee. This is a bill, which makes technical changes in the federal excise tax laws that were passed by the house last session.

Sen. George A. Smathers of Florida, chairman of the subcommittee investigating railroad financial conditions and cosponsor of the rider, says that since the tax is already a deductible business expense for income tax purposes, its repeal will not cost the Treasury more than $225 million—and it might be considerably less.

One of Three Results Seen

He maintains that repeal of the tax probably will result in one of three things:

"First, some shippers might continue to charge the same prices for their goods as now, in other cases they would—after the repeal of the tax, raise their prices by 3 percent. In this case the money involved would be added to their income, and therefore, be subject to the income tax.

"Second, the carrier might raise his rates by 3 percent and the shipper still charge the same price for his products. In this case the income again would be mostly profit to the carrier and it would be subject to increased income tax.

"Third, the carrier may leave his rates the same and the shipper might reduce his selling price by 3 percent. This, of course, is the hoped for result—and it would mean more money in the pocket of the consumer, thus giving our economy a modest boost.

"These are all possibilities. Bear in mind that this transportation tax applies at every successive stage of production, from raw material to finished product. Not only does it apply at each stage of production and marketing involving transportation, but through standard markups it builds up to much larger amounts than would seem to be indicated by a seemingly nominal tax rate of 3 percent.

Cumulative Impact Illustrated

"If there are five transportation movements, there would be five 3 percent individual tax asessments on the transportation of the one item. It is this total cumulative impact that counts. That is precisely why this tax is such a serious drag on production, and business — particularly small business—throughout our entire economy.

"The consumer in the end pays this punitive tax. It, therefore, obstructs not only production but checks consumer purchases. The economy is adversely affected from beginning to end. It affects every consumer, reaches into every home and pervades an entire economy, all that we eat and all that we wear is transported."

Pfizer Seeks Market

—*Continued from page 5*

minimum of 20 percent for sheep, 30 percent for swine, 35 percent for cattle and at least 35 percent for broilers."

Indicating how its research operates in this area, Pfizer reports that "Terramycin" has been shown to speed the rate of growth of beef animals by an average rate of 8 percent.

The same antibiotic boosted egg production by as much as 53 percent. On the average, Pfizer claims, it induces hens to lay about 25 percent more eggs per year.

Tranquilizers have been used to produce weight gains on beef animals and sheep, but so far it's only in the experimental stage. However, Pfizer expects to have an economically feasible tranquilizer product ready for the farm market sometime this year.

At its Waldorf animal show, Pfizer also demonstrated newly-developed giberellins, a substance capable of inducing plants of some species to grow twice their normal size.

Also on display was "Biostat," an antibiotic preparation used in the preservation of perishable foods, which is now being employed in processing poultry.

Another Pfizer product, "Agri-mycin," a combination of antibiotics, was shown as a controller of certain diseases in fruit, vegetable and nut crops.

Army of Devices Enlisted

To further tell its story, the Brooklyn drug house enlisted an army of mechanical divices including:

- A "mechanical cow," also called an "artificial rumen," a piece of laboratory equipment in which scientists simulate the digestive processes of ruminants.
- An egg-breaking machine used in the study of breakage losses. In tests made on flocks fed antibiotics, it has been found that shell strength was increased by 20 percent.
- A companion piece to the "mechanical cow"—a steer with a porthole in his side. The steer, alive and called Elmer, supplies rumen fluid for scientific use.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Prices were steady and unchanged in drugs and fine chemicals markets last week. Trading appeared to have hit a lull as interest in items which go into analgesic and antipyretic preparations appeared to be waning and trading in materials for the warm weather months ahead had not yet begun to roll. In the latter category were included some citrates, citric acid and ascorbic acid. Buying was hand to mouth for immediate or nearby need and it was felt in the trade that this cautious purchasing policy would probably continue throughout the year. More than one source felt that heavy demands in the aspirin market over the 1957-'58 winter season had helped to bolster the overall drug market picture.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 1, 1957
63.20	63.20	63.20	65.30

For Current Prices See Page 9

Clinical reports indicate that arginine will come under increasing scrutiny during the coming months. Available evidence as to its efficacious use in treatment of hepatic coma was said to be sparking further research efforts into the nature of arginine derivatives. A major producer recently announced that bulk production processes for the production of arginine and derivatives had been worked out after four years of research work. No price quotations were available in this quarter as yet.

Barbiturates were moving in seasonal volume at prices unchanged from quotations current in the trade for many months. Production of barbituric acid and salts has dwindled in recent years. It was pointed out that there has been a steady decrease in the use of such drugs in mental hospitals as more and more tranquilizer products have moved into the market. In the same connection, it reported that insulin injections and shock treatments have decreased markedly during the past few years.

Monosodium glutamate was unchanged at previously reported price levels. Trade sources lamented the fact that a quantity differential was no longer in effect in this market as shipment of small lots at the $1.07 per pound price held virtually no profit.

Mercurials were somewhat firmer with firmer metal. Prices on salts have been unchanged despite the fluctuations of the metal market which began last July.

Arginine — Clinical reports of recent months continue to indicate that this amino acid shows good potential in the management of hetatic coma. Arginine was said to achieve its results by combatting ammonia intoxication underlying hepatic coma and enhancing formation of urea from the excessive ammonia. There was also said to have been work with arginine glutamate with an eye to utilizing any possible synergistic action of glutamic acid and arginine.

A major producer recently announced that bulk production processes for arginine and derivatives had been worked out after four years of research work. First use of arginine on a human patient was in December, 1956. New materials of interest are 1-arginine, free base, 1-arginine monohydrochloride, and 1-arginine-1-glutamate. The latter was said to be of particular interest.

Aspirin—Demand has held up well on aspirin and more than one trade source felt that the high level of sales in drugs and fine chemicals overall, was due in part to the heavy movement in this market over the 1957-58 winter season. Last price change in this market was the October advance of ½c. per pound in response to freight increases. Previous to that, in February, aspirin was upped 2c. per pound. Current price schedules held steady and unchanged, according to report of basic producers queried last week.

Atropine—There was no further information on when any new stocks of alkaloid could be expected. Prices were nominal and sources pointed out that any price quotations were purely academic since no stocks were available. Price on sulfate ranged from $4 to $4.50 per ounce. Here too, prices were largely nominal.

Barbiturates — Material continued to move in seasonal volume at quotations unchanged from listings which have been in effect for many months. Stocks were fully adequate for current needs. Production has dwindled in recent years, it was said. It was pointed out that there has been a steady decrease in the use of these drugs in mental hospitals as the tranquilizer drugs have come into the market. In this connection, it was noted that insulin injections and shock treatments have also decreased markedly in hospitals for the mentally ill.

Bismuth Salts—Prices of long standing in the trade were unchanged from previous report. Bismuth nitrate listed at $2.08 per pound in 100-pound drums while bismuth hydroxide, same packing, was $4.60 and in 25-pound lots, the price was $4.65 per pound.

Calciferol—The bulk of the market continues to be in import material it was said. Price on 10 kilos and more on contract was 54c. per gram while 1-10 kilos listed at 55c. per gram.

Mercurials — Materials continued to move in routine volume at quotations unchanged for many months. Makers of mercurial salts pointed to the firming of the mercury metals market in recent weeks as one indication bearing out their contention that a change in the price of mercurials would probably not come about. Stocks were fully adequate for current consumer requirements.

Monosodium Glutamate—Price in effect since late in November of last year was unchanged at $1.07 per pound, in 100-pound drums, any quantity. Trade sources lamented the fact that the quantity differential had been wiped out in this market. It was said that more than once in recent months they had found themselves "in the trucking business," since MSG has always been a delivered item.

Schedule for 25-pound containers listed a single package at $1.31 while 2 containers were $1.30 per pound and lots of four 25-pound containers listed at $1.28 per pound. Material packed in this manner was felt to be especially useful to meat packers who are able to use only a few ounces of MSG per 100 pounds of meat product.

Phenolsulfonates — Withdrawals continued steady at a low volume. Price was unchanged from those levels established in June of last year. Sodium phenolsulfonate was 48c.-49c. per pound, according to quantity, while zinc phenolsulfonate was 43c.-44c. per pound. Calcium phenolsulfonate ranged from 79c.-80c. per pound.

Protein Hydrolysates—A basic supplier quoted yeast-derived hydrolysates at $1.50 per pound in 100 lots or more while less than 100 pounds was $1.65 per pound. These materials were said to be useful as "baits" for the Mediterranean fruit fly. Established use of hydrolysates derived from soybeans and other substances was noted in the manufacture of health foods and reducing wafers. Pharmaceutical use has been confined to injectibles and ethical drugs for people confined to a high protein diet. In cases where hydrolysates are a by-product of glutamic acid manufacture, price was about 60c. per pound. It was pointed out that these materials were unsuitable for health foods due to residual chlorides. Imports were said to be minimal since most of these materials find good use in Europe. Some sources felt there had been added interest in these markets during recent months.

Sitosterol — This steroid starting material was reduced $2.50 per pound last week. New price will be $5 per pound. The reduction was said to have been made possible due to full scale production and wide acceptance of this material used in hormone synthesis.

Other suggested use of sitosterol was said to be indicated in synthesis of adrenal cortical hormones, sex hormones, hormonal drugs and anti-cholesterol drugs. Pos-

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Theobromine—Prices were unchanged from levels established in the trade for many months. Imports have cut the ground away from domestic makers. Price was quoted at $4.50 per pound.

Theophylline—USP or anhydrous material remained at $3.65 per pound according to listings of domestic makers queried last week. Stocks were adequate and moving in routine volume to established outlets in the trade.

Botanicals

Trading in crude drug markets was spotty last week. Most items were moving in restricted volume with demand being limited to immediate and nearby need. The export market held some interest but overall market picture was one of depressed sales volume and dwindling profit margins due to high replacement and processing costs. Some new crop material was available in Chamomile flowers and Roman flowers were easier. Consumer inquiry was slow to materialize however. New crop jalap root in limited amount has had no effect on dealers price quotations. Shipping schedules were unchanged. Prices remain nominal. No new stocks of passion flower herb could be expected before the August-September collections, it was said. Demand for witch hazel leaves and bark was lagging. Withdrawals of water-soluble gums continued at a steady pace to established outlets in the industry. Nothing new was noted in the papain market. Prices are nominal with buying activity at a standstill.

Chamomile Flowers—New crop material was available but demand in this market as well as in most other imported botanical crude drug markets continues to e very spotty. Price on Hungarian flowers was quoted at $1.50 per pound while listing for Roman was easier at $3 per pound.

Ipecac Root—Dealers reported listings unchanged from previous levels. Root listed at $9 per pound while powder was $10.

Jalap Root—There has been some new crop material in recent weeks but movement has been in strictly limited volume. No changes have been noted in shipping schedules according to report of dealers here. Price remains 90c. nominal on root and $1.15 per pound nominal on powder.

Passion Flower Herb—Dealers stocks were exhausted, according to report of sources here last week. No new crop material was to be expected before the August-September harvest.

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Obituaries

Maj. Gen. Egbert F. Bullene

Major General Egbert Frank Bullene, former chief of the Army's Chemical Corps., died February 21 in San Francisco. He was sixty-three years old.

Gen. Bullene was chief of the Chemical Corps. from June, 1951, until his retirement in 1954. He was assigned to the unit in 1925 and late in the 1930's was named armed forces chemical officer at Fort Knox, Ky.

In 1942 he became chief of the training division in the office of the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service. In 1946 he was given command of the Army Chemical Center in Edgewood, Md.

Willard H. Woodstock

Willard H. Woodstock, chief chemist of Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, died on February 18 in Harvey, Ill. He was fifty-two years old.

Mr. Woodstock joined Victor in 1929 and remained with the company until his death. He became assistant chief chemist in 1946, and was named chief chemist in 1956. He had been granted over twenty patents on the manufacture and application of phosphorus chemicals and was the author of several papers published by the American Chemical Society.

Bordner F. Ascher, president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association from 1940 to 1942, died in Kansas City, Mo. on February 23. He was president of B. F. Ascher & Co. in Kansas City.

Nelson J. Crowell, manager of staff training of California-Texas Oil Company died February 26 in New York. He was fifty-seven. He joined California-Texas in 1945.

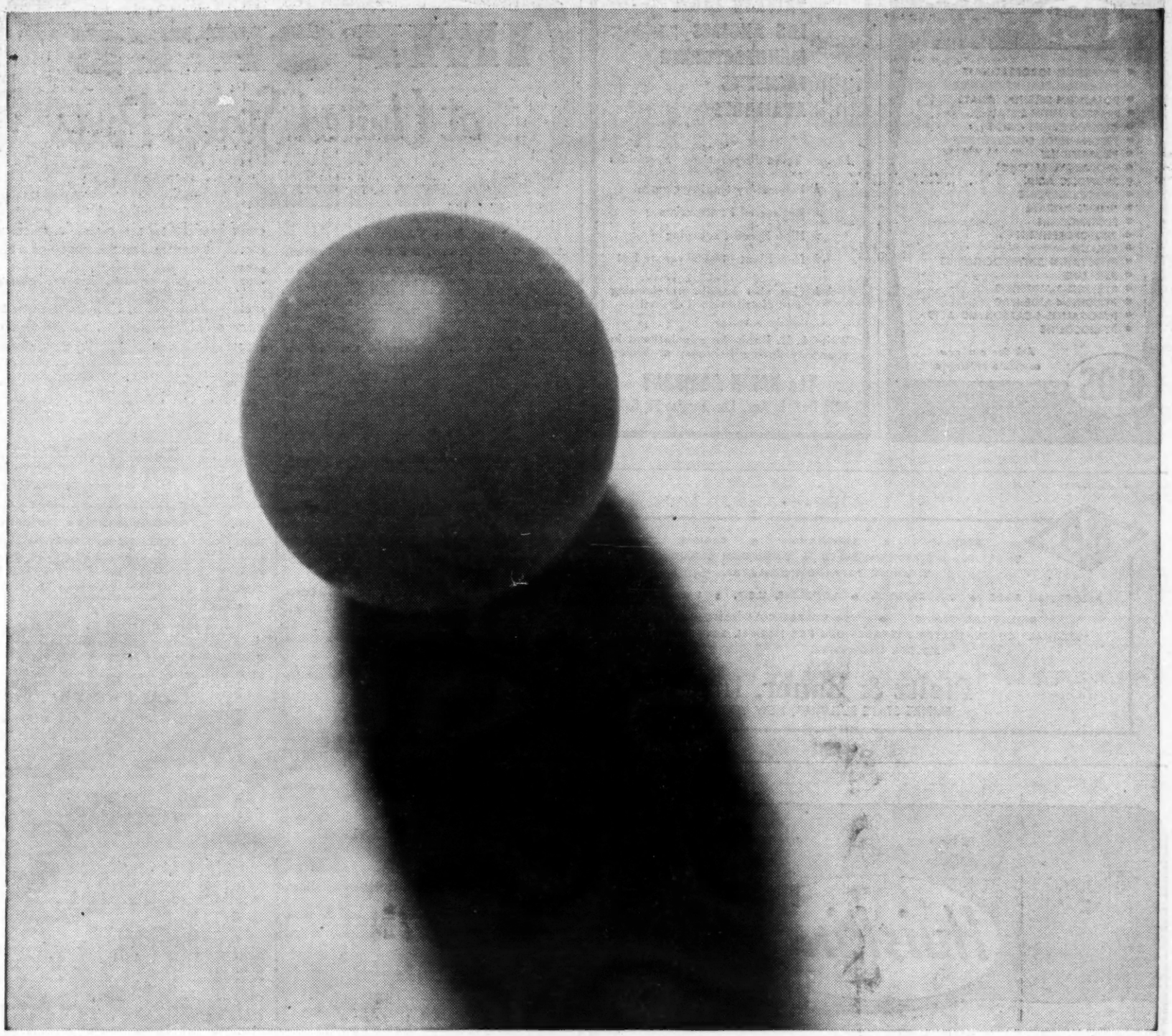
E. H. Emerson, retired partner in the former engineering firm of Emerson & Hill, New York, died February 27 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was eighty-one years old. He was also a former consultant to General Chemical Company, New York.

O. F. Moore, retired director and vice-president of Ohio Oil Company, died February 24 in Rankin, Tex. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Moore retired in 1954 after forty-five years with Ohio Oil.

David N. Rabishaw, purchasing agent for Continental Can Company, New York, died February 24 in White Plains, N. Y. He was forty-seven years old.

George A. Rossney, sales representative of the protective coatings division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., died on February 16.

Leo Sinclair, brother to the founder and an executive of Sinclair Paint Company, Los Angeles, died February 16 in that city. He was thirty-nine years old.



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BARBASCO ROOT—231 bdls, Brown Bros, Callao
313 bls, Irving Trust Co, Callao
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223 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
278 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
133 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
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DEXTRIN—2,200 bgs, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—175 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
DRY COLORS—1,200 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EARTH COLORS—220 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
2,760 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
128 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
240 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
50 cks, Aldelphia Paint & Color Works, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
50 bgs, Calderon & Co, Leghorn
EPHEDRA VULGARIS—24 bgs, Meer Corp, Karachi
EPSOM SALT—2,700 bgs, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
ETHYLENE GLYCOL—253 cs, C Wakefield & Co, Genoa
FENNEL SEED—123 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rijeka
FENUGREEK SEED—62 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
5 dms, J H Faunce, Yokohama
3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
1 dm, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—700 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Callao
FUEL OIL—137,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
109,661 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Havana
89,764 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
72,644 bbls, Shell Oil Corp, Curacao
219,663 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
137,154 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
105,869 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
99,366 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, San Lorenzo
100,200 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
104,452 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
103,034 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
311,376 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
208,018 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GARNETLAC—50 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
GINGER—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, M J Golombeck, Cochin
160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
160 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Cochin
124 bgs, J D Smith Interocean, London
80 bgs, Plantation & Colonial Products, Cochin
32 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
160 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Cochin
60 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
48 bgs, Kozhikode
GLUE—300 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLUE, DRY—214 cs, Henneux Co, Rotterdam
GLUE STOCK—834 bls, H Elkan & Co, Antwerp
GLYCERINE—299 dms, W R Grace & Co, Balboa
83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
GUAR GUM—150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
336 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,049 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Kingston
HOOFMEAL—228 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
IODINE, CRUDE—80 kgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
88 kgs, Yokohama
JABORANDI LEAVES—101 bls, Parnahyba
KARAYA GUM—454 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
189 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
184 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
66 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—437 bgs, Lagos
LACTIC ACID—40 dms, A Millner & Co, Liverpool
LACTOSE—230 bgs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
230 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LIVERMEAL—400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—1,120 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
10 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bremen
LOCUST BEAN PODS—20 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
LOCUST BEAN POWDER—50 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Genoa
LYCOPODIUM—9 cs, Calcutta
MACE—42 cs, Van de Vries Trading Corp, Singapore
28 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—45 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
1,200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANDARIN OIL—10 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
MARJORAM—148 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
MENTHOL—65 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
50 cs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Santos
MERCURY—60 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
METALLIC SODIUM—3 cs, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
MOLASSES—477 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—408 bgs, C Gulden, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—1,333 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
1,230 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Visakhapatnam
1,333 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Visakhapatnam
NAPHTHALENE—1,451 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Rotterdam
2,344 bgs, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia

NAPHTHENIC ACID—10 dms, Leslie Kleyman Corp, Hamburg
36 dms, Hamburg
NUTMEG—28 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—104 dms, Smith & Weihman Co, Piraeus
25 dms, Marseille
OPIUM—100 chts, Calcutta
PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—362 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
298 tons, Matadi
200 tons, Ango Ango
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, R T French, Alicante
200 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
50 bgs, J H Elton, Alicante
100 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alicante
1,095 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
20 bgs, H J Mayer & Sons, Alicante
375 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
450 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cadiz
PAPRIKA EXTRACT—15 bbls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—12 dms, Lautier Fils Inc, Singapore
PEANUT ACID OIL—1 dm, Emery Industries, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,800 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,210 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,750 bls, American Express Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Plantation & Colonial Products, Cochin
PEPPER, BLACK—175 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Daarnhower & Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Kozhikode
350 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
880 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—160 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
240 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Kingston
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Kingston
200 bgs, Yokohama
160 bgs, Lagos
PEPPER, WHITE—210 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—258,233 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
102,027 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
385,103 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACK LIVER OIL—30 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE EMULSION—30 bbls, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
POPPY SEED—525 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Gdynia
125 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
250 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
30 bgs, P H Petry, Aarhus
94 bgs, P H Petry, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM ARSENATE—1 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer Inc, Bremen
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,450 tons, Potash Import & Chemical Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM NITRATE—440 bgs, Hamburg
PRUSSIAN BLUE—8 dms, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—70 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—153 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
292 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
146 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
260 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—71 dms, Matadi
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—100 bgs, Puna
PYRIDINE—23 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,606 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
1,552 bgs, Bank of N Y, Buenos Aires
QUININE SULFATE—28 dms, Hamburg
RICE STARCH—10 bgs, Rohner Gehrig, Rotterdam
430 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
377 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
90 bgs, Trieste
ROSE HIPS—11 bls, Herbarium Inc, Rijeka
RUM ETHER—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
SACCHARIN—46 dms, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
SAGO FLOUR—55 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Singapore
SANDARAC GUM—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
40 bgs, Casablanca
SAVORY LEAVES—100 bls, Sibenik
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Calcutta
650 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—45 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—658 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Balboa
395 bgs, Sacharen Bros, Balboa
1,680 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Puerto Barrios
SHELLAC—100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
300 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
60 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Calcutta
SILVER NITRATE—40 cs, Scientific Design Co, Rotterdam
SOAP BARK—250 bls, C Villagran, Talcahuano
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CASEINATE—200 bgs, Certified Proteins Corp, Rotterdam
SODIUM CHLORITE—110 dms, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—767 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
1,017 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—50 dms, F L Kraemer & Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, Abbey Fluoride Sales Corp, Hamburg
100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—1,764 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Paita
STARCH—600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
SULFAMETHAZINE—6 kgs, Copenhagen
SULFUR, CRUDE—4,334 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Coatzacoalcos
SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—25 cks, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
SUMAC EXTRACT—200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
TALC—880 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

—*Continued on page 54*

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Coatings Materials

Lower prices were announced last week for alkali blue powder and toner. The former material was marked down 2 cents per pound to $2.38 while the latter was reduced 1 cent per pound to $1.35. This move in effect rescinds a part of the price advance that was posted at the first of the year. Except for a few minor declines, all other dry color prices have held steady since first quarter listings went into effect. The change in alkali blue was attributed to market conditions. All major producers are expected to match the new listings.

The sales pace in fillers and extenders has declined along with the rest of the economy, producers reported last week. One report on asbestos, though, claimed that current consumption of the material is at least comparable to last year's level. Price levels for the entire group showed a steady tone.

Copper oxide quotations are holding unchanged, but the basic metal market is described as soft owing to the wide spread between listings of basic producers and custom smelters. Unless this situation straightens out, oxide prices might feel the effects of it, observers pointed out. Business volume in oxide was rated as fairly satisfactory, considering the fact that in most areas of the country the paint industry is still biding its time.

The Tariff Commission reports seasonally lower production of synthetic resins during the month of December. Vinyl output declined to 66,458,453 pounds from a previous total of 71,535,307, while phthalic anhydride alkyds fell off to 16,109,898 pounds after hitting 17,861,051. Additional production figures are given below under "Synthetic Resins."

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Alkali, blue powder, 2c. per lb.
Alkali blue toner, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 1, 1957
101.48	101.49	101.48	100.79

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Alkali Blue—Powder was reduced 2c. per pound last week to $2.38, and blue toner was reduced 1c. to $1.35. The powder had previously been marked down 1c. from a January 1 level of $2.41 per pound.

Carbon Black—Prices on all grades inched up last year and now appear stable. High color carbon black pigment is quoted at 72c., works, and 79c., ex-warehouse, l.c.l. Medium-color material is offered in a variety of grades. One of the most widely used of these is quoted at 13½c. and is available in both uncompressed and bead form.

Paint trade activity has been held up by bad weather but movement to the rubber industry is proceeding in moderately good volume, trade sources note. Supply is abundant.

Copper Oxide—Quotations are steady and unchanged at the lower levels posted late last year. In the basic metal market, however, the tone is described as soft due to the broad differential between postings of primary producers and custom smelters. Unless this situation straightens out, the oxide market could be in for more rude buffetings, competent trade sources note. Business volume in oxide is as good as can be expected considering the fact that in most areas the paint industry is still biding its time.

Earth Colors—The growth of synthetics and corresponding decline in sales of low-grade mined materials is still a trend in this market, producers report. Metallic red, one of the cheapest of the natural ores, faded from the picture a while back. But there is still a considerable market for other natural reds. Spanish red sells in rather irregular volume with prices determined by negotiation, the main factors being the amount of the order and the level of supply moving to the dock and warehouse.

Lead Pigments—Prices were reported steady last week at prevailing listings. The market showed an extra spurt of business after the weather began to clear up.

Shipments of white lead declined in November to 842 short tons after reaching 1,399 tons the previous month and 1,125 tons in November 1957. November production amounted to 1,204 tons, as against 1,562 the month before and 1,150 a year earlier. Producers' stocks on December 1 reached 2,440 tons as compared with 2,094 the month previous and 2,117 on December 1, 1957. Production in process on December 1 was reported at 2,122 short tons.

Shipments of white lead in oil also declined in November—208 short tons, as against 343 in October and 279 in the corresponding month of 1957. Production in November totaled 219 tons, advancing over the 193 tons reported for the previous month, but substantially less than the November 1957 total of 365 short tons. December 1 stocks amounted to 863 tons as against 854 the previous month and 942 a year earlier.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for December and list November's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Production †November	†December
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Laminating resins	8,100,433	7,277,907
Adhesive resins	5,812,262	4,758,997
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,389,221	2,149,041
Urea and melamine resins:		
Portective coating resins, straight, modified	2,841,313	3,266,673
Styrene resins:		
Portective coating resins, straight, modified	7,471,546	6,770,603
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	71,535,307	66,458,453
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	17,861,051	16,109,898
modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	4,569,703	5,358,489
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	266,168	246,512
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials except styrene	854,422	882,869
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified witr glycerol	784,503	668,479
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	762,806	847,591
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,761,806	1,388,498
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	1,997,453	2,036,199
All other modifications	3,790,497	2,649,178
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	19,718,121	18,227,259
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins)	1,183,316	987,109

† Partly estimated. * Revised.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—According to an asbestos industry publication, shipments in January moved in normally low volume. On the basis of inquiries and future commitments, the publication predicted that first quarter sales would be comparable to last year's.

Replacement sales continue to feature the market for brake lining. With new car sales disappointingly low, emphasis this year will be on replacements rather than new equipment. The slowest outlets right now are insulation and cement products because of seasonally quiet construction activity. It is possible that the recession will keep a damper on this outlet even when the weather gets warmer.

Barytes—Business volume has been lagging because of the recession and bad weather throughout the country. However, price levels continue to show a steady tone, and the spring sales season may yet turn out to be satisfactory. Material at the New York warehouse is quoted at $79.85, a price established last year. The mines price is of long standing.

Blanc Fixe—The paint trade is ordering this filler on a hand to mouth basis. Supply is amply available from the source and local warehouse. The latter sells at $169.00 per ton, $4.00 per ton higher than the price quoted a year ago. A producer reports that the price outlook is steady now that the upward tendency in labor

Coatings Materials

and processing costs seems likely to be arrested by the recession.

Clay—There has been little change in this market over the past few years. Imported China clay is being bought in moderate volume with a price of $70 per ton, ex-warehouse, prevailing. Domestic material, 300 mesh, ex-warehouse, lists at $35 00 to $36.00 per ton.

Bentonite — Domestic bentonite sells predominantly at $14.00 per ton for 200 mesh material in carlots. Less than carlot quantities in the New York area are quoted at upward of $48.50. Last year's price hikes in imported Italian material brought quotations up to $91.00 for high gel in five ton lots, ex-warehouse and $89.35 for low gel, same basis.

Calcium Carbonate—The market for plasters and paints has declined along with the rest of the economy but not to a serious extent. Business volume of whiting and high grade calcium carbonate has held up relatively well, a producer reports, in view of these circumstances.

Mica—This material has been versatile enough to hold its own despite changes in coatings technology. When wallpaper was the major fashion, it proved a good outlet for mica. Now the development of indoor latex paints, gloss as well as flat, is providing a market that is sure to expand in the years ahead.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Argentine quotations showed a firm tone on the strength of several large orders by American dealers. General consumption here, however, continues spotty and hand to mouth. Australian material is just about bought up although deliveries are still being made. New Zealand is selling at 25c. to 25½c. and Argentine at 20c. to 20½c. per pound, delivered, minimum one carlot.

Stearates—This line of driers was hiked in price a year ago to offset higher production costs. Other driers—resinates, tallates, naphthenates and octoates—were moved up substantially at the first of the year. Business volume in stearates is holding to a fairly good level, comparable but not equal to the corresponding weeks of last year.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended February 15 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $21.39, as compared with $21.22 the previous week and $25.08 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 800 barrels, as against 1,592 the previous week and 1,545 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 6.88 gallons of turpentine and 296.2 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 0; WG, 1; N, 24; M, 50; and K and below, 25.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Feb. 21	Mon. Feb. 24	Tues. Feb. 25	Wed. Feb. 26	Thurs. Feb. 27
Drums—					
K	$7.77[1]	...	...	...	...
M	...	$7.77	...	...	$7.83
N	...	...	$7.82	...	...
WW	8.37	8.37§	8.45§	$8.40	8.53
Bags—					
G	...	7.39½[2]	...	...	...
K	...	7.48§[1]	...	...	...
WW	...	8.55	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended February 21)—
M or better, $7.40

Sales, USDA

732*	1,013*	400*	160*	240*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; K, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	...	.535	...
Sales	...	...	...	4,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. [1] K or better. [2] G or better.

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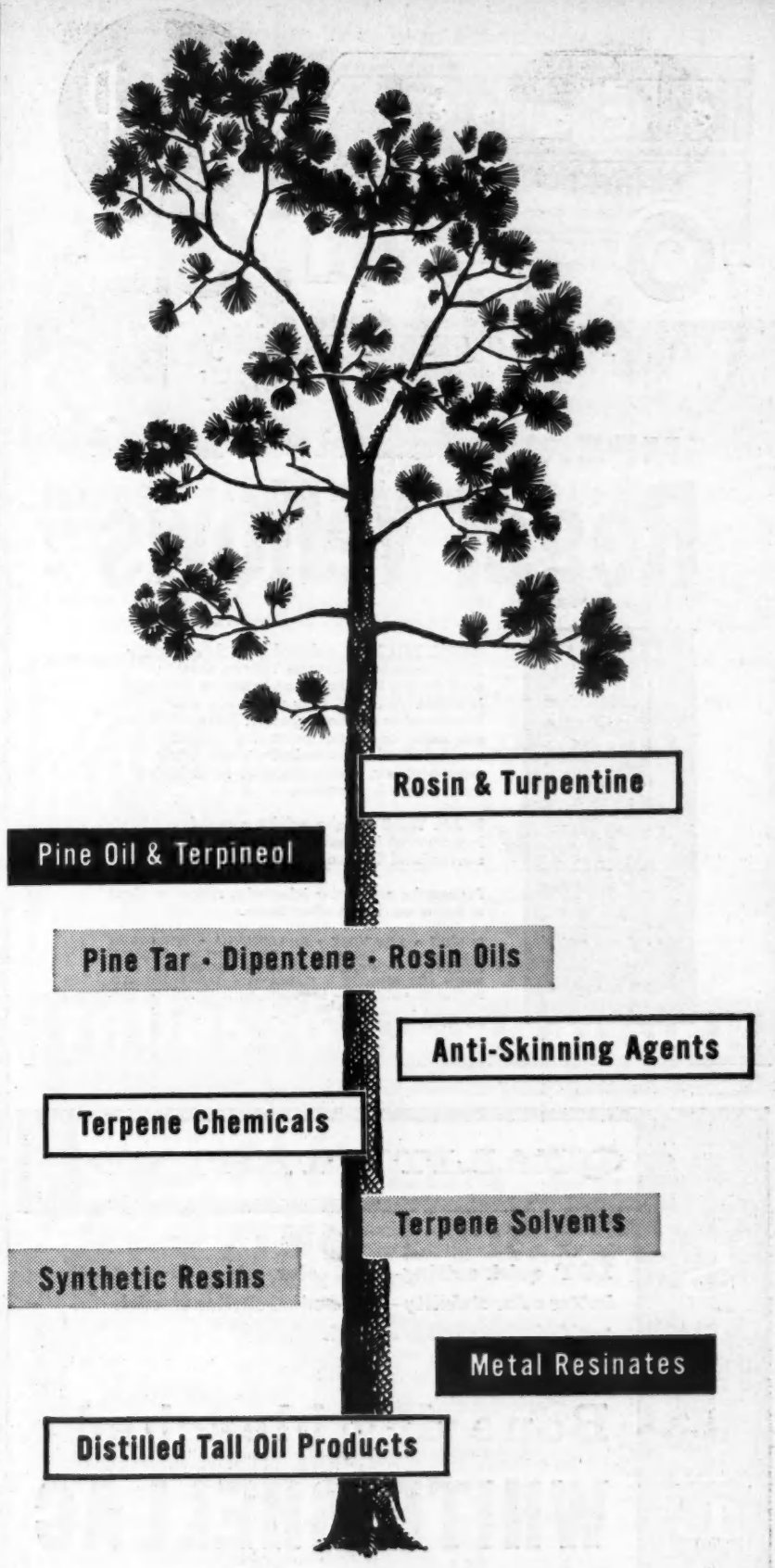

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Imports at U. S. Ports

—Continued from page 51

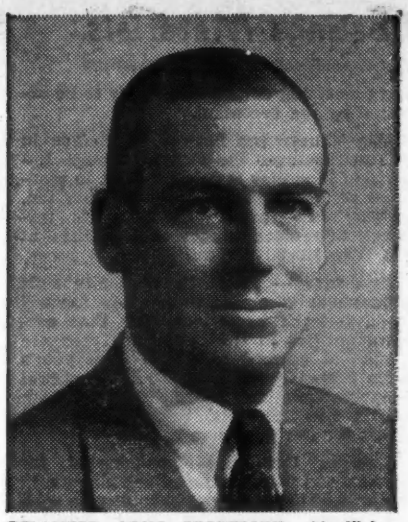
TANNING EXTRACT—24 bbls, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,240 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kohsichang
1,568 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
813 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—60 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—20 cs, Squibb Mathieson International Corp, Kobe
TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Barranquilla
TORMENTILLAC ROOT—2 bls, Herbarium Inc, Rijeka
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—226 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
329 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—40 bgs, F L Kraemer & Co, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—19 cs, J H Schroder, Cristobal
10 cs, Gillespie & Co, Cristobal
10 cs, First National Boston, Cristobal
17 cs, J W Elwell, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN B_1—120 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Nagoya
VITAMIN C—10 dms, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
10 dms, Byco Ltd, Yokohama
10 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
20 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Nagoya
WHITING—760 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
660 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL ALCOHOL—20 cs, Traders Service Corp, Liverpool
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 cs, Compagnie Parento, Havre
2 kgs, Coty Products Corp, Havre
1 cs, Havre

Los Angeles

CASEIN—500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
1,500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Melbourne
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
COPRA—760 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
2,240 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Iloilo
404 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
2,040 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CREOSOTE OIL—125,000 gals, Bernuth Lembcke, Kobe
CUMIN SEED—280 bgs, Chili Products Corp, Khorramshahr
570 bgs, Consolidated Food Corp, Khorramshahr
DEXTRIN—160 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Mitsubishi Internatitonal Corp, Yokohama
1 dm, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
GLUE—60 bgs, Frank P Dow, Newport
KELPMEAL—200 bgs, N K M Importing Co, Oslo
LAUREL LEAVES—33 bls, Vancouver
MAGNESITE—600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—891,726 gals, International Fertilizer & Feed Co, Guayaquil
NUTMEG—35 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—59 bgs, Grace & Co, Singapore
80 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—550 bgs, Beton Co, Yokohama
150 bgs, Reconditioning & Processing Co, Kobe
200 bgs, Reconditioning & Processing Co, Yokohama
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—135,679 bbls, Richfield Oil Corp, Punta Cardon
36,007 tons, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
307,615 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
WOOL GREASE—25 dms, Hull
ZIRCON SAND—2,028 bgs, Newcastle

Philadelphia

BARIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Antwerp
CASTOR OIL—400 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CODLIVER OIL—170 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Lisbon
CORN STARCH—100 bgs, Geismar & Co, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—106,202 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
102,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GLYCERINE—291 dms, Alexandria
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,206 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Kingston
HEXYL ALCOHOL—62 dms, Rohm & Haas, Bremen
NAPHTHALENE—2,250 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
PHOSPHATE ROCK—2,776 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Curacao



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QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
SODIUM CYANIDE—120 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
TALC—1,870 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
2,910 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
UREA—4,260 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

San Francisco

ALUMINUM OXIDE—2 cks, California Research Corp, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—50 dms, C M C Chemicals, Copenhagen
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—198 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Copenhagen
BARIUM CARBONATE—4,000 bgs, Carnegie Chemical Co, Havre
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Antwerp
CALCIUM NITRATE—24,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
9,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—100 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—560 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Rotterdam
CUMIN SEED—300 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Adhesive Products Inc, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Paisley Products Inc, Rotterdam
100 bgs, H B Fuller & Co, Amsterdam
EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MACE—14 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
12 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
NUTMEG—70 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
35 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, R Vannucci Co, Rotterdam
200 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Leghorn
103 dms, Genoa
PEPPER, BLACK—210 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—80 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—38,509 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
72,175 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—300 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Havre
SODIUM BICARBONATE—991 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Copenhagen
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM NITRATE—146 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
758 tons, Tocopilla
TALC—500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—784 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
800 bgs, Geismar & Co, Singapore
2,000 bgs, Singapore
UREA—8,750 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—75 dms, P B Degras, Hull

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Floridian and Californian orange oil firmed on spot again last week. The last freeze that Florida had effected another new area which accounts for the rise in prices. Some dealers seemed reluctant to name firm prices last week on Californian orange oil. More and more American producers are counting on Spain and Portugal for supplies of eucalyptus oil instead of Australia. Australia in the past was the dominant supplier of eucalyptus oil, but total production and exports from Australia have deteriorated. Ginger spot prices remained soft last week, it was noted. Reduced prices of the spice was the cause. Nutmeg oil prices softened. This occurred because lately there has been some resistance to the high prices asked. The mint oils retained steady listings. Peppermint oil production was reported to be higher in 1957 than in previous years. Spearmint oil output, however, was lower than production in 1956. The aromatic chemicals market was said to be steady and quiet, last week. Ex bois de rose quality linalool steadied. Anethole maintained its current prices as well. Seasonal demand —Easter and hot weather—should make the essential oils and aromatic chemicals markets firm in the future.

The political unrest between Indonesia and Sumatra has caused shifts in the seeds and spices market last week. Cassia prices moved to a stronger position. Prices of Batavia and Korintje material were nominal, and only sporadic lost were available. The paprika market seems to be in bad straits. There is a good deal of the 1956 inventory still on hand, and dealers are not buying. Spot prices for all qualities of paprika are soft. The pepper market was reported to have firmed. The Indian market is now recognized as the most important one. Poppy seed advanced last week, sources said. There were no available stocks in Argentine and Turkish categories, and Danish and Dutch poppy seed have strengthened on spot. According to a report made by the US Department of Agriculture, Malayan spice acreage in 1956 was about 53,600 acres. The two main export crops from Malaya are arecanut and pepper. For the domestic market, on a smaller scale, Malaya yields chillies, tumeric, ginger, nutmeg, and cloves.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Batavia "A," 4½c. per lb.
"B," 4½c. per lb.
"C," 4½c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 5½c. per lb.
"B," 5c. per lb.
"C," 5c. per lb.
Orange oil, Florida, 10c. per lb.
Sweet, dist., 20c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar, black, 2¾c. per lb.
Muntok white, 2c. per lb.
Poppey seed, Danish, black, 2¾c. per lb.
Dutch, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Dill seed, Indian natural, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian split, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 1, 1957
145.68	145.70	145.76	145.39

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Celery Seed Oil—Spot prices maintained a steady level last week. A range of $16.50 to $17.50 per pound was listed. Celery seed, Indian quality, has been softening on spot, and so a fall in the celery seed oil price may occur in the future.

Eucalyptus Oil—Australia was once one of the primary world suppliers of eucalyptus oil. Now, however, Australian output and exports are being reduced, and the year 1958 will see further deterioration in the Australian supply position, a report said. Prices of eucalyptus oil are expected to remain the same mainly because Australia is already being undersold by other suppliers. Prices last week for eucalyptus oil were 70c. to 80c. per pound for rectified 70-80% quality, and 88c. to 95c. for rectified 80-90% quality.

In 1955-56 Australian exports amounted to 683,131 pounds and in 1956-57 exports dropped to 547,435 pounds. During 1956-57, the United States was the largest purchaser, importing 151,991 pounds. In the five months of the current fiscal year Australian exports were only 196,081 pounds.

The American market prefers Australian eucalyptus oil for technical reasons, but due to the high prices offered by Australia, purchasers are turning to Spain and Portugal for supplies of the material.

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Period Ended Feb. 21

Black Pepper, 70 bags.
Caraway Seed, 100 bags.
Cassia, 19 lots, 2,662 bales.
Celery Seed, 175 bags.
Coriander Seed, 400 bags.
Cumin Seed, 1,000 bags.
Fenel Seed, 93 bags.
Ginger, 265 bags.
Mace, 2 lots, 32 cases.
Mustard Seed, 200 bags.
Nutmegs, 7 lots, 538 bags.
Papain, 52 cases.

Ginger Oil—Due to the lower spice costs, ginger oil appeared to be softer on spot last week. Prices were listed at a range of $13 to $19 per pound, sources said.

Orange Oil—Orange oil persisted to rise last week, sources said. The last freeze to hit the Florida citrus belt penetrated the Indian River area which had not been effected previously. Thus another source of orange oil was crippled. Prices of Floridien orange oil ranged from $1 to $1.75 per pound. Some dealers were quoting prices that ranged from $1.10 and $1.50 to $1.75. The Californian situation remained unsettled last week. Other dealers were not even offering Californian orange oil. The spot listing for Californian quality was priced at a range of $1.30 to $1.75 per pound. Some dealers were going as high as $1.50 per pound, however. The orange oil market still presents a grave problem, and no let-up is seen for the near future.

Nutmeg Oil—East Indian nutmeg oil was reported to have eased due to consumer resistance to the high prices of late of the material. Quotations of both East Indian and West Indian nutmeg oil ranged last week from $13 to $14 per pound, sources said.

Peppermint Oil — Total production of peppermint oil in the United States for 1957 was reported to be 2,344,000 pounds which is higher than the output in previous years and 43 percent above the average seven-year period, 1949-1955. In 1957 exports of peppermint oil for September, 1956, to August, 1957, was reported to amount to 870,000 pounds in contrast to 704,000 pounds in the 1955-1956 period.

Spearmint Oil — It was reported that production of spearmint oil was 623,000 pounds in 1957 which is 6 percent below output in 1956, but 5 percent above the seven-year average.

Sweet Birch Oil—Spot listings of the material continued the same last week. Northern sweet birch oil was listed at a range of $4.25 to $9.50 per pound, and Southern sweet birch oil prices were $2.10 to $2.30 per pound.

Vetiver Oil—Prices of the oil retained the same price level last week. Bourbon vetiver oil was priced at a range of $13.00 to $13.75 per pound; Haitian quality ranged from $10.50 to $11.50; and Java vetiver oil was listed at $11.75 to $12.25 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethole — Prices of anethole stayed steady last week, it was reported. The spot listing was quoted at $1.25 to $1.70 per pound.

Geranyl Acetate—Spot prices remained steady last week, a source said. Listings of geranyl acetate were quoted at a range of $2.40 to $2.70 per pound.

Salicylaldehyde—A major producer has developed a new catalytic process for salicylaldehyde production. Salicylaldehyde, a nearly colorless liquid, which occurs in nature in oils of various species of spirea and cassia plants, has a bitter almond-like odor and is practically insoluble in water. Salicylaldehyde is,

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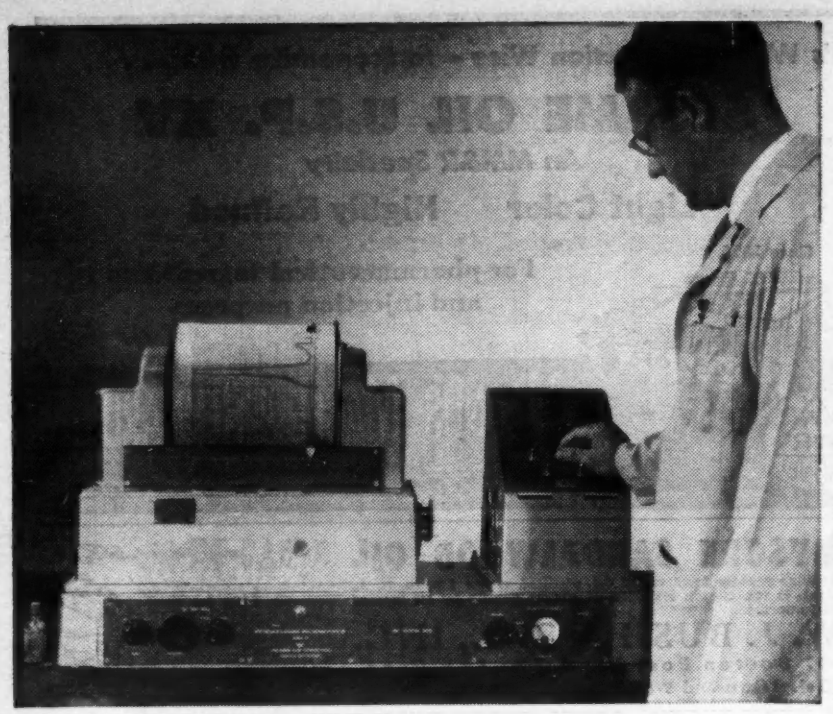

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Styrax — The smallness of stocks has made the Asiatic styrax market susceptible, a source said. Some dealers have withdrawn offerings from the market. Spot prices were reported to be firm last week. Prices were listed at a range of $1.35 to $1.40 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Prices of cassia continued an upward trend last week, a source said. Shipments are at a standstill, and the situation will not ease up until the political differences between Sumatra and the Indonesian Government are corrected. Stocks on hand were reported to be small, and March shipments cannot be expected to arrive on spot until May. Prices remained nominal and only infrequent lots were available last week. Batavia cassia, "A," "B," and "C" categories strengthened 4½c. per pound with new listings of 32½c. for Batavia "A," 31½c. for "B," and 30½c. for "C." Korintje cassia, "A," "B" and "C" firmed 5c. on spot with listings of 33c. for Korintje "A," 32c. for "B," and 31c. for "C" per pound.

Paprika — The market has remained practically motionless of late. Stocks have not been moving, and there have been only small imports. Even though prices have been low, nobody has been buying. The situation was aggravated in 1956 when the paprika crop being small, dealers on spot bought up quantities of paprika which they could not sell due to high prices. The 1957 crop was a good one, but there is still so much 1956 inventory on hand that the 1957 crop is going to waste. The situation is very serious because who wants to buy 1956 stock? But the dealers have to try to get rid of it before they dare buy more. Thus paprika is easily available.

Prices of Spanish paprika were quoted at a range of 32c. to 46c. per pound; Rumanian was listed at 34c. and Yugoslavian at 35c. last week.

Pepper—The market was stronger last week, it was reported. Indian pepper was in more demand due to small quantities and high prices coming out of Singapore. On spot, the demand was soft, and stocks were not heavy. Thus, the price level is sensitive to any advances in the shipment market. The unrest in Indonesia also effected the pepper market. The trouble has come at a time when spot stocks are not large. But the problem is not too grave because there is no important market to compete with India. Malabar black pepper advanced 2¾c. per pound last week to a listing of 25½c. and Lampong black pepper was priced at 25½c., a rise of 2½c. per pound.

The position of white pepper was a bit precarious due to the difficulties at source and the fact that the next crop is six months away and stocks on hand are not large. Muntok white pepper was quoted at 34½c. per pound which was an advance of 2c.

Poppy Seed—Spot prices firmed again last week, a source said. Both Danish and Dutch categories advanced 1c. per pound. Danish poppy seed was listed at 25c. per pound while Dutch quality was going for 26c. There were absolutely no stocks available of Argentine or Turkish poppy seed last week, it was reported.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Further weakness in cottonseed oil was reflected in other edible oils last week. Cottonseed oil dropped sharply resulting in declines in corn, peanut and soybean oils. Trading improved and was fairly active at the lower levels, chiefly for prompt requirements. Crude coconut oil was slightly lower, but rallied and closed steady for prompt delivery. Trading in olive oil replacements from abroad continued inactive, despite the lifting of embargo on shipments of drums from Spain. Greek oil was quiet and lower for shipment.

Buying interest in tallow slackened and yellow grease was quiet and bids were reduced slightly. Edible tallow, however, was firmer and raised fractionally. Lard market was quiet and fractionally lower with decline of edible vegetable oils.

Trading drying oils was better at the fractional declines. Lower bids were accepted for Brazilian castor oil and fair volume of business was reported for nearby delivery. Domestic castor oil also was easier and reduced ½ cent per pound. Demand for tung oil perked up when sellers cut prices fractionally. Palm oil declined reflecting the lower cost of replacements and slow demand.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
domestic, ½c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 1, 1957
110.52	109.58	102.59	119.40

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic oil reflected the lower cost of imported oil and all grades were reduced ½c. per pound. No. 3 was lower at 20¼c. per pound, tankcars and No. 1, 21c., same basis. Demand was light and confined to less carlot quantities.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	1,250,100	2,160,000
Previous week	.....	1,800,000
Corresponding week, 1957	1,500,000	1,794,600
Total this year	7,223,550	19,136,000
Corresponding period, 1957	9,166,300	16,440,000

Coconut — Crude closed steadier and held at 13⅝c, per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, March-April. Tankcars at New York were quoted at 14½c., prompt tankcars, prompt.

Corn—This market was easier and off ¾c. Crude was quoted at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt. Refined was lower at 17.98c. tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trend of futures continued downward last week. Liquidation was liberal which reached stop loss orders and carried quotations to new lows for this move. Chief bearish factor was the quiet export and domestic business. Trading was active with trade interests on both sides.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil low cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, February 28, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	228	16.39	15.80	15.84@15.95
May	774	16.25	15.52	15.64S
July	489	16.08	15.32	15.44S
Sept.	140	15.40	14.99	15.00S
Oct.	31	14.96	14.69	14.80S
Dec.	38	14.90	14.70	14.80 Bid

Total sales and switches, 1,710 contracts.

March delivery was about 150 points below the recent high. Consumer interest was light at the decline. Refined salad oil dropped to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Trading in crude was slow. Market was weaker and sharply lower. Bids were reduced to 13½c., tankcars, in the Valley and offered at 13⅝c. Waco was nominal at 13⅜c. and Lubbock at 13⅛c.

Export declarations for the week ended February 21 follow: Crude, 8,691,670 pounds and 1,343,000 pounds.

Support prices for 1958 cottonseed crop were reduced to $45. per ton on loans on farm stored cottonseed, basis grade 100. Purchase price to producers also was lower at $41. per ton with differentials for purchases from ginners to reflect normal handling charges. Both supports represent a decline of $1. per ton from last year, though the parity of 65 percent was unchanged.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil for January was indicated at 2,300 tankcars, against 2,548 in December and 2,852, January last year. Disappearance for the first six months this season (August-January) totaled 13,426 tankcars compared with 14,577 for the same period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 11,742 tankcars end of January against 15,396, a year ago.

Linseed—Despite lower bids for flaxseed, the price schedule for oil was maintained at former levels. Raw oil was quoted at 14.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, March-May delivery and 15c., June-July. Trading continued limited to actual needs. Withdrawals against former contracts were reported as fair.

Flaxseed—Support price for the 1958 crop for No. 1 seed was reduced to $2.78 per bushel, which is 65 percent of the February 1958 parity price of $4.27 per bushel. This compared with the price of $2.92 per bushel in 1957 and 65 percent of the February 1957 parity.

Mineapolis.—Flaxseed market was aroused from the doldrums but principal activity was confined to futures trading. Mineapolis May contracts toppled the full legal limit of 15c. a bushel on one day as traders in long position decided to liquidate and found little demand. Cash bids followed the decline, in fact were 17c. down for one day, recovering 6c. to finish 11c. net lower. Bids were at $3.12 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1957-58	Receipts 1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Past week	77,000	280,800	10,500
Since Sept. 1	12,829,500	15,860,800	1,383,500

Olive—Demand was reported limited to fill in needs for spot delivery. Interest in replacements continued inactive. Greek oil was easier at $58 to $59 per 100 kilos, used drums c. and f. New York, March-April shipment. Tunisian was offered at $63, new drums, same basis. Embargo on Spanish oil in drums has been lifted for shipment and quoted at $60 to $61 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. ports. Spot stocks of Greek oil ranged from $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity. Spanish was scarce and nominal at $2.80, as to seller and quantity.

Palm—This market continued quiet. Tankcars were available at 12.45c. per pound, prompt delivery. Drums were lower at 15c. to 16c. as to quantity.

Peanut—Crude was lower and available at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., mills, prompt shipment. Refined declined to 20½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Crush: January

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during January and December, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	Jan.	Dec.
	Tons	
Receipts	272,511	925,266
Crushed or used	521,545	542,035
Stocks at mills	1,367,412	1,616,446

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	174,440,000	180,635,000
Stocks at mills	56,263,000	59,445,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	238,031	246,526
Stocks at mills	241,455	246,341

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	122,326	120,111
Stocks at mills	123,746	109,344

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Soybean—Crude was easy and sharply lower. Trading improved at the lower levels. Tankcars were quoted at 11½c. per pound, f. o. b. Decatur, March-April. Refined salad was lower to 13⅞c. to 14c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Export declarations for the week ended February 21 follow: Crude, 77,120 pounds and refined, 12,452,170 pounds.

Support price of 1958 soybeans crop was placed at $2.09 per bushel, which is 70 percent of the February 1958 parity of $2.99 per bushel. Support and parity prices were the same as prevailed in 1957.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yel- futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, February 28, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound—High	Low	Close
Mar.	3	11.22	11.11	11.05 11.12

Total sales, 3 contracts.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in January reached an all time high of 5,810 tankcars compared with 4,467 in December and 5,201, January last year. Disappearance through October - January amounted to 19,483 tankcars against 19,785 for the same period last year. Visible supply at the end of January was estimated at 16,961 tankcars against 14,028, a year ago.

Tung—Trading was light and spotty for nearby at lower level. Tankcars were sold at 20¾c. per pound, New York, nearby delivery. Drums ranged from 22¼c. to 22½c., spot as to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest slackened and market undertone was slightly easier. Yellow grease bids were reduced ¼c., with sellers holding at 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars delivered. Choice white all hog, was quoted at 8¾c. to 8⅞c., nominal.

Lard—Market was easier and nominal. Cash lard was lower at 12.475c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow — Market was unsettled and slightly lower. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 8⅛c.; special, 7⅞c. and No. 1, 7¾c. to 7⅞c., same basis. Edible tallow was firmer and lifted to 11¾c., same basis. Export interest was less active and guaranteed fancy was nominal at 9¾c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Prices continued upwards. Occasional offers were made of 41 percent old process on the basis of $63 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $70 Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

Linseed Meal—Market was firm. Prices were lifted $1 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Strength persisted in this market, prices up $1 a ton. Demand was good for nearby shipment, though sales volume was somewhat lower. Limited supplies provided principal bolstering factor. Withdrawals againsting contracts continued at rapid pace. Extracted 34 percent, was at $48 to $48.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for March/April. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was at $54.50 for March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	14,220,000	9,780,000
Since Sept. 1.....	356,340,000	369,220,000

Soybean Meal—Excellent demand prevailed for March supplies of soybean meal, especially in markets from Illinois east. Supplies were tight for immediate shipment. Prices, for unrestricted, were firm. Formula feed business has been good and trade anticipates further improvement with advent of poultry feed pickup in the near future. Meal, 44 percent was quoted at $51 per ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes, Vegetable

Outside of demand for small lots for immediate needs, this market continued dull and featureless last week. Carnauba grades were unchanged on spot, with all grades fairly steady, reflecting the firmness of replacements from Brazil. Interest in crude and refined beeswax was confined to actual needs, with light trading at unchanged quotations. Candelilla wax was inactive, but steady with the primary market. Japan wax was quiet and could have been shaded on firm bids for sizable quantities.

Ernest T. Trigg Foundation Gets $10,000 in Legacies

Two legacies—one from a paint industry executive and the other from a friend—have been received by the Ernest T. Trigg Foundation. The two bequests, each of $5,000, were made by William Gerke, late president of the Sergent-Gerke Co. of Indianapolis, and by the late John Ewell, a friend of the late Mr. Trigg, who for many years was President of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Asssociation.

Also just received was a donation from the Chicago Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Bactericidal Gas

—Continued from page 5

more swiftly and with fewer adverse side effects.

Celanese, which supplied the army with small quantities of the new gas for its experiments, is marketing beta-propiolactone at 87 cents a pound in tankcar quantities, f.o.b. Pampa.

Claiming to be the only producer, Celanese says the new gas has other uses than as a sterilizing agent. For instance, it is employed in the production of substituted esters and amides which end up as plasticizers, adhesives and coatings. In fact, the New York firm says it has several large volume users in the adhesives and coatings fields.

The army's new development was revealed last week by Dr. C. R. Phillips, chief of the physical division of the Chemical Corps at Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md.

In an address at Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry, Jersey City, N. J., he reported that beta-propiolactone has effectively disinfected entire laboratory buildings.

Dr. Phillips indicated that the Chemical Corps got interested in gas sterilization research during World War II when it began studying the problem of biological warfare decontamination.

"Of all procedures which were in common use at that time," he explained, "that of gaseous sterilization seemed most adaptable and its development amounts to applying chemical warfare technics against our disease-causing enemies."

Beta-propilocatone, he said, does not have the disadvantages of formaldehyde gas and ethylene oxide mixtures. Formaldehyde, he pointed out, is unsatisfactory as a decontaminant for such things as woolen uniforms and potentiometers.

Ethylene oxide, on the other hand, will sterilize a wide variety of things including penicillin and other biologicals, but it has these disadvantages:

Ethylene Oxide's Disadvantages

- It is slow to act (six hours or more at room temperatures and at the usual concentrations).
- In rubber and certain plastics it dissolves and then evaporates slowly.
- It can damage some plastics if because of engineering troubles the gas converts to its liquid state.

Among the difficult items which have been disinfected by beta-propiolactone are electrical equipment, electronic equipment, analytical balances and an army truck.

Drugs, Cosmetics

—Continued from page 4

Republican congressmen from Washington, Thomas M. Telly and Thor C. Tollefson.

Stressing the importance of enactment of the bill to small business, Dr. Dargavel cited figures collected by Dun & Bradstreet of mounting bankruptcies among small business.

He said that 64.4 percent of the 57,342,000 bankruptcies in the United States for the years 1953-57 represented failures of small businessmen; and of this latter figure, 65.1 percent were small wholesalers and retailers. "These figures are only symptomatic of a danger which is approaching crisis proportions," Dr. Dargavel continued.

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Twelve states have fair trade acts, but courts there have ruled the non-signer clauses invalid. (The states are Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina and Utah).

Two states (Nevada and Virginia) have had the entire fair trade act thrown out of the courts.

Three states (Missouri, Texas and Vermont) never have had fair trade acts. The same applies to the District of Columbia.

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STERLING 8-1946

FRANKLY, I WAS SCARED OUT OF MY MIND OVER THE 1958 HI-LO ISSUE

"The Terrible Two's" . . . "The Sophomore Slump" . . . All the old cliches came out to haunt me. The '57 issue was so well received, suppose we pulled a rock in '58?

And—just to complete my misery—we were adding a sixth year of comparative chemical prices to the five we had carried in the '57 Hi-Lo. More than 31,000 prices to print! Why hadn't I quit while we were ahead?

But the new Hi-Lo has turned out fine . . . A couple of mechanical improvements have resulted in a better printed, better bound book . . . I'm no longer a prospect for peace pills!

So please pardon me if I seem pretty pleased with the 1958 Hi-Lo. It's all I can do to keep from saying, "Wait until next year when we'll have SEVEN YEARS of prices!"

Bill Auchincloss

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NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

1—550 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—500 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated Vacuum Reactors with Condenser, and electric heating elements for oil jacket.
1—300 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated Kettle.
4—2000 gal. 7′ x 7′ Stainless Steel Tanks with agitators (2 with coils).
1—Stainless Steel Evaporator 1000 gal. with Condenser.
2—Oliver, Stainless Steel Vertical Pressure Filters, 50 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler 18D12 Stainless Steel Pressure Filter.
4—Stainless Steel Vacuum Stills, 25, 50 and 150 gal.
8—Independent 36″, 30″ and 24″ Wood Plate & Frame Filters.
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15—Stainless Steel and glass lined Tanks & Kettles from 250 to 500 gals.

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1—Arnold 6′ dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator, 325 sq. ft.
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3—American 42″ x 120″ Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
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1—Bird 40″ suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 25/10 HP 3/60/440 V., 1200/600 rpm motor.
2—Tolhurst 40″ suspended, steel, perforated Centrifuge.

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2—Pfaudler 1500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors, 90# jacket, 50# internal.
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1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9′ x 7′.
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1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum Mixer.
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1—Baker Perkins #15 JNM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, sigma blades.
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1—Buffalo 24″ x 36″ Vac. Impregnator.
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1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter.
1—Badger Nickel Heat Exchanger 1483 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak 6′ Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Arnold Double Effect Evap. Type 316 S.S. Total Surface 1133 sq. ft.
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2—Devine Vac. 20 Shelf Dryer 59″ x 78″.
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5—Filter Presses 24″ and 30″—C.D. and O.D.
2—Mikro Pulverizers 2 SI and 2 TH.
7—Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills 6—30 gals.
3—Pony Mixers—15-40 & 50 gallons.
2—Day #71 Roball Sifters, S.S.
1—72″ S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
2—Stokes "DD-2" Rotary Tablet Machines.
5—Stainless Tanks 300 to 1200 gals.

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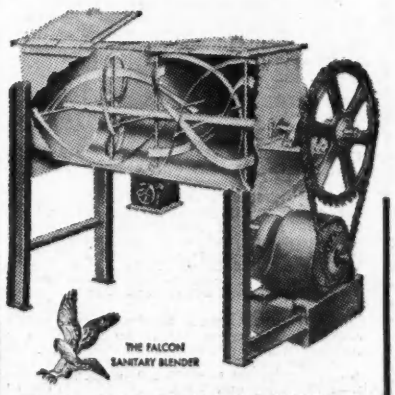

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MILLS, BALL—3′x8″, 6′x36″, 8′x48″, Hardinge Conical.

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1—Patterson-Kelley 30 cu. ft. twin shell blender, st. st.
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2—Sharples #18V super centrifugals, vapor-tite, tinned steel.
1—Groen 150 gal. st. st. kettles, double-motion agitators.

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3—1070 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Tubular Exchangers, ASME, 150#.
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12—Stainless Steel Shell & Tube—55, 135, 183, 200, 250, 375, 425, 1070 sq. ft.
20—Copper Shell & Tube—45, 95, 108, 185, 275, 375, 430, 525, 660, 685 sq. ft.

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2—Copper Beer Still; 48″ dia. x 20 plate, 30″ dia. x 18 pl.
2—Aluminum, Bubble Cap: 36″ dia. x 45 plate.
10—Copper, Bubble Cap: 24″ dia. x 11 plate; 30″ dia. vert. pl.; 36″ dia. x 20 plate; (2) 42″ dia. x 20 plate; 42″ dia. x 40 plate; 48″ dia. x 20 plate; 48″ dia. x 24 plates; 54″ dia. x 12 plate.
4—Copper, Tunnel Cap: 24″ dia. x 30 plate; 36″ dia. x 27 plates; 36″ dia. x 39 plate; 36″ dia. x 59 plate.
3—Stainless Steel, packed type: 8″ dia. x 26′ T347; 14″ dia. x 25′ T304; 24″ dia. x 27′ T304.
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1—Selectro Stainless Steel 3-Deck Screen, 2' x 5'.

1—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum String Filter, 3' x 3'.

2—Orville Simpson Rotex Screens, #12.

2—Stokes Mikro Vacuum Pumps, Model 149E.

5—Nash Hytor Vacuum Pumps, Size 7, Model L4 and L6.

1—Eimco Stainless Steel Drum Filter, 4' x 3', Complete.

2—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum String Filter, 5' x 6'.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters, with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, Model 510-28.

1—Niagara Monel Filter, Model 85.

1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Filter, Model 14-4.

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1—Merco Stainless Steel Centrifuge, Type B9, with 50 HP motor, Complete.

2—Hercules Rubber covered center slung 40" Centrifuges, Perforate Baskets.

1—AT&M Type 347 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, with 42" Perforate Basket, Complete.

1—Tolhurst Suspended Type Centrifuge, with 32" Perforate Basket, Complete.

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with Imperforate Basket.

2—Pfaudler Glass-lined Jacketed Reactors, 500 and 300 gallons.

2—Glascote 150 gallon Glass-lined Jacketed Stills, complete with Glass-lined Condensers and Glass-lined Receivers.

5—Theo. Walters Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 250, 250 and 500 gal. cap.

1—Nickel 1,000 gallon Jacketed Kettle.

1—Combustion Engineers Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1,600 gal. with agitator and drive, 150# jacket, 600# internal.

18—Pfaudler Series R Jacketed Reactors, 1,000 gallons.

5—Stainless Steel Vertical Storage Tanks, 2,000 gallons each.

3—Robinson Type 316 Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 400 gallon capacity.

1—Banbury #0 Midget Mixer.

3—Stainless Steel Ribbon Blenders, 65, 40 and 30 cu. ft.

2—Patterson Kelley Stainless Steel Twin Shell Blender, 5 cu. ft. each, with motors, Complete.

2—Patterson Monel Double Cone Blenders, 4.7 cu. ft. and 12.4 cu. ft.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Combustion Engineers Type M-2 Water Tube Package Boiler, 200 HP 275# working pressure.

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7' x 10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—International Ball Mill, Porcelain Lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del. 40-plates, 41-frames.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 100 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrater size 40-8.
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1—Nash Air Compresser, Type AL 623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
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Stainless tanks 1,200, 2,300, 5,500, 7,000 gallons.

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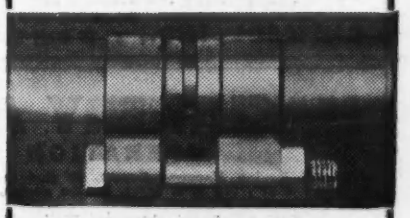

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1—Abbe Engineering Co. Rotary Cutter, #0.
1—Jeffrey Junior 10" Hammer Mill.
2—Paul O. Abbe #5A Pebble Mills, 36" x 48".
1—Abbe 30" x 30" Horizontal Pebble Mill.
1—Beach-Russ Rotary Air Compressor, Size 9D complete.
1—Stokes #412 Vertical Duplex Vacuum Pump, motor complete.
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Fourteen types of **reactions involving styrene oxide** are described in a sixteen-page booklet issued by the technical service and development department of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. The booklet, a revision of a previous publication, includes a new section on the use of styrene oxide as a reactive diluent in epoxy resins. It is available upon writing to the above Dow department.

"The Story of Nature's Yellow-Beta Carotene" is the title of a booklet recently issued by Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley, N. J. The booklet deals with the family of carotenoids, a description of beta carotene, the safety factors involved, a capsule history, how it is used and what nutritional qualities are involved. Copies may be acquired by writing to the company's vitamin division, Nutley, N. J.

Manufacturing Chemist's Association has published proceedings of its **1957 Conference on Precautionary Labeling.** The fifty-two page book includes complete papers presented at the conference and a list of the 225 government, industry and publication representatives who attended. Copies are available for $1 by writing to the association's offices, 1625 Eye street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The general **catalog for 1958 of New York Quinine & Chemical Works,** New York, has been issued. Copies may be obtained by writing to the company, 50 Church street, New York.

Aceto Chemical Company, New York, has issued a data sheet on **methyl acetoacetate.** The specifications sheet is available by contacting the company, 40-40 Lawrence street, Flushing 54, N. Y.

A booklet on the **use and handling of "Deoxy-Sol"** has been released by Fairmount Chemical Company, 600 Ferry street, Newark 5, N. J. The booklet offers up-to-date information on the material gathered from papers and information released during the past year.

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Hydrofluoric Acid Producers Playing 'Expansion Poker' for 10,000-Ton Pot

—Continued from page 3

struction will start in July at Louisville, Ky., and the unit is expected to be in full operation by mid-1959 (OPD, 1/13/58).

A key factor leading to choice of Carbide's Institute plant as likeliest cause of this expansion fever, is geography. General's planned installation at Nitro is just a stone's throw from Institute.

Pennsalt, at Calvert City, and Stauffer, at Louisville, are further away, but are still within shooting distance.

Withering Effect of Announcements

But the barrage of announcements concerning intentions to build HF plants has had withering effect in some quarters, and, some observers say, is bound to be felt even more in the near future.

Shea Chemical Corporation, Jeffersonville, Ind., planned as far back as September, 1956, to build a multi-unit plant to produce hydrofluoric acid, and had even taken options on land on the Ohio River (OPD, 9/3/56).

But queried by OPD last week, Shea said that "previously announced plans to construct a multi-unit plant for manufacture of hydrofluoric acid and related products have been tabled indefinitely."

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, long one of the bellwethers in the HF business, announced early this year that it would start a "major expansion" (OPD, 1/20/58).

Late word is, however, that the company has given up on hydrofluoric expansion this year. A company spokesman pointed out, however, that "while Harshaw plans no major expansion this year, the company has found it necessary to double its fluorine chemical capacity every five years."

Blockson Chemical Company, Joliet, Ill., a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, is currently finishing up its plant expansion which it started last year. The company has no further plans for expansion at present.

Beside the five merchant producers of HF, and the sixth about to jump in, there are three manufacturers who consume their entire acid output for their own use. They are:

Three Captive Producers

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky.

DuPont has a unit at Deepwater Point, N.J., output of which is solely devoted to fluorocarbon production. Part of the firm's Chambers works, the unit supplies HF for "Freon" refrigerants and propellants, and "Teflon" fluorocarbon resin.

Reynolds Metals has a plant at Hurricane Creek, Ark., in which the acid produced is used to make synthetic cryolite and aluminum fluoride.

Alcoa's plant at East St. Louis, Ill., puts out captively-consumed HF for cryolite, aluminum fluoride and sodium fluoride. None of the three firms with all-captive consumption plans expansion—at least for this year.

Among those who do not intend to expand this year, as well as companies who have thrown in their hands, there is a strong feeling that, while markets are almost sure to double by 1965, present boosting of capacity will be far beyond needs—say, in 1959 or 1960.

One producer points out that he has not found any particular shortages in supply before. Others agree that there has not, at least in recent years, been a really tight supply position.

Then what, other than the new Carbide fluorocarbon plant, calls for such hectic maneuvering this year by hydrofluoric acid producers?

On the credit side, more capacity is warranted, those still in the expansion game say, by predicted expansion in the aluminum industry, as well as in fluorocarbons, stainless steel, alkylation, atomic energy uses, and fluorine chemicals, both organic and inorganic.

Aluminum Is Largest User Today

Researchers have looked into the possibilities of aluminum, and observe that, while its HF use is not included in merchant acid production figures, it is the largest consumer today.

They point out that despite the foggy outlook for aluminum in the near future, that industry has announced expansion plans which could double its size by 1965, or at the latest, 1970. This means a doubling of hydrofluoric acid requirements.

Fluorocarbons are called by researchers the second largest consumer of hydrofluoric acid today. Carbide estimates that when its fluorocarbon plant is finished, total US capacity will exceed 300 million pounds a year.

Fluorocarbon chemistry is the ace in the hole for the companies expanding this year. Two—General and Pennsalt—captively consume HF for fluorocarbons. General has its "Genetron" line, and Pennsalt produces "Isotrons."

And the proponents of expansion are quick to point out that most expansion in recent years has been for captive consumption anyway.

Bureau of Census figures from 1950 through 1956 show that in-plant consumption of anhydrous HF, exclusive of that used in the aluminum industry, has grown steadily from 41.9 percent in 1950 to 48.4 percent in 1956.

High point was reached by HF producers in 1954, when 52.6 percent of anhydrous acid produced went into captive use. Chances are, this figure will increase. This, say producers, is as good a reason for expansion as any.

While a vast increase in use of fluorinated refrigerants and propellants is predicted, many observers feel the key to the whole market for HF will be advances in fluorocarbon resin chemistry.

DuPont is now making "Teflon," a resin which can withstand being dunked in aqua regia. M. W. Kellogg Company, Jersey City, N. J., has had a "Kel-F" resin line for some time.

Carbide's Bakelite Division has already developed several "Fluorothene" resins. Research and development work are being continued by the company.

Other possible fluorine chemicals, under consideration by Carbide, are new types of lubricants, highly effective agricultural chemicals, or more effective surface active agents.

3M in Fluorocarbons Since 1952

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has been in the the fluorocarbon surfactant market since 1952.

Not to be overlooked in the HF future is the Atomic Energy Commission. Some companies report that, as far as first place among consumers of merchant acid goes, it is a tossup between AEC requirements and fluorocarbons.

A lot of acid goes to the commission for manufacture of uranium tetrafluoride and uranium hexafluoride. Recently acid producers were made jittery by cutbacks in government takings, when AEC established October 28 as a cutoff date for purchases.

But Floyd B. Odlum, president of Atlas Corporation, predicts that large-scale users of uranium will take all that can be spared from the weapons program.

He warns that unless new deposits are found, a shortage will be faced before the end of the 1960's. He bases his predictions of expansion on planned boosts in nuclear electric power stations.

Stainless steel and alkylation vie for third and fourth place in the consumption pattern. Steel makers have rosy predictions about the future of stainless, and the general belief is, that with cheaper methods of manufacture, stainless output could double by 1965.

Chief competition in the alkylation field is from sulfuric acid, but use of HF by petroleum refiners is expected to continue to gain favor, as high octane gasoline demand zooms.

A solid market for HF for years has been the glass industry. Since HF attacks glass, its chief use is in the frosting of bulbs, window glass and other glass articles.

Expansion in this field is possibly the least attractive for HF sales, although producers believe that consumption will grow at a rate closely corresponding with increases in per capita consumption.

Chemical manufacture ranks sixth in merchant acid consumption, according to the thinking of some. This field appears to hold great promise. Hydrofluoric acid's propensities as a chemical reactant are well known.

The acid lends itself well to alkylation, condensation, isomerization, polymerization, and is used as a dehydrating agent in ring closure reactions.

It is a fluorinating agent in organic and inorganic reactions, is used in manufacture of fluorine by electrolysis of hydrogen fluoride with ammonium or potassium bifluoride as the electrolyte, as well as fluorine derivatives.

An expanding outlet for HF is expected in production of a number of newer organic fluorine compounds, including fluoborates. Some items, to name a few, include:

Newer Fluorine Compounds

Boron fluoride etherate, fluosulfonic acid, sulfur hexafluoride, alkali fluoborates, fluoboric acid, metal fluorides and fluoborates.

A number of the newer fluorine materials are of the fine chemical variety, but a number are expected to find increased use in the catalyst field.

The missile fuels program, currently considered by most to have little future bearing on the hydrofluoric acid market dollarwise, nonetheless could, with luck, furnish a sizable volume outlet.

HF and fluorine have long been known to missile men as nearly ideal oxidizers for rocket fuel. Dr. John F. Gall, of Pennsalt, has this to say about fluorine's oxidizing properties:

"Fluorine, with an appropriate fuel like hydrazine or ammonia, is very substantially superior in performance to currently used oxygen and nitric acid oxidizers, and it would be equaled only by some fuel combinations with ozone."

But in recent weeks, the tendency of military thinking has been away from liquid fuels and toward solid fuels. Fluorine and hydrofluoric acid present difficult handling problems in the liquid state.

But fluorine research isn't licked in this area. There are reports that HF is being used in the solid fuels program. Use isn't expected to be spectacular, however.

The future looks bright, but companies optimistic about expansion have only to look to the past history of HF to see how this acid has gained phenomenal momentum in the last twenty-eight years.

Two Key Events in 1930

Back in 1930, two key events made fluorine chemicals tankcar chemicals. One was the discovery, by researchers of General Motors Corporation's Frigidaire Division, of dichlorodifluoromethane.

On the heels of this discovery, duPont started making "Freon," despite difficulties of obtaining HF. Then, Interstate Commerce Commission approved shipment of anhydrous HF in certain specified tankcars.

This pried the market loose. Pennsalt claims to have made the first tankcar shipment from its Calvert City, Ky., works in 1931.

With this, chemical consumption of fluorspar rose from 12,000 tons annually in 1931 to 26,300 tons in 1939. This was primarily owing to research in fluorspar.

Chemical uses prompted flotation process development for acid-grade fluorspar recovery, and technical preparation of various salts of hydrofluoric acid.

Since 1931, HF growth has been nothing short of sensational. With General and Harshaw leading the way in the thirties, production jumped from 1,357 tons in 1933 to 7,421 tons in 1939.

The next available figures are for 1943, where output jumped to 22,769 tons. By 1951, this total had doubled—to 43,660 tons.

Since 1953, when output was 51,485 tons, the yearly increase in production and consumption has averaged well above 15 percent. Production in 1956 was 78,126 tons, and 1957 output should have reached at least 84,550 tons.

Industry Capacity Today

In regard to production capacity, it is noted that in November, 1957, the latest figure available, output was 7,904 tons. Roughly, this would make the industry capable (as of January 1, 1958) of producing 96,000 tons of merchant anhydrous acid a year, exclusive of that used in aluminum manufacture.

Fluorspar, the important raw material for HF manufacture, has jumped correspondingly. Consumption of fluorspar since 1949 by all industries has jumped from about 85,000 tons to 285,000 tons in 1956, the latest figure available.

Of the total fluorspar consumed, hydrofluorspar acid's share has jumped from 27 percent in 1949 to 46 percent in 1956, and the prospects are that it will keep climbing.

The major portion of fluorspar consumed in HF manufacture is imported. General Chemical and Pennsalt, as well as the aluminum companies, have extensive holdings of acid grade in this country.

Of the merchant producers, General appears to have the broadest base, as far as domestic fluorspar is concerned. But the tendency of the industry is to hold domestic deposits in reserve in case of a future national emergency which could affect imports.

American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, in order to accommodate the predicted increase in use of fluorspar, has come in with a mine and plant at Rosita, Mexico, capable of delivering 40,000 tons of acid-grade fluorspar to HF producers.

Raw Material Supply Secure

Thus it appears that the industry is secure, at least for the time being, from shortages of raw material, and, in any event, could draw on its own reserves in case of emergency.

Producers of hydrofluoric acid know the market is there, and they are expanding to meet it. But in the race to cover a short bet, the dismal analogy of what happened to ammonia a few years back looms ominously.

Ammonia producers knew the market was there, too, but too many of them drew to an inside straight. In their exuberance they overexpanded their capacity. Anybody need ammonia?

Observers of the current flurry of expansion plans in the hydrofluoric acid industry are wondering if, a few years hence, salesmen won't be asking a similar question: "Anybody need HF?"

HYDROFLUORIC ACID EXPANSION

What Producers Are Planning This Year

*Alcoa	No expansion slated at East St. Louis, Ill.
Blockson	Completion of 1957 project at Joliet, Ill.
Dixon	10,000-ton-a-year plant at Paulsboro, N. J.
*DuPont	No expansion slated at Deepwater Point, N.J.
General Chemical	New plant projected at Nitro, W. Va.
Harshaw	No expansion slated at Cleveland, Ohio
*Reynolds Metals	No expansion slated at Hurricane Creek, Ark.
Pennsalt	50 percent expansion at Calvert City, Ky.
Stauffer	New plant projected at Louisville, Ky.

*Captive producer

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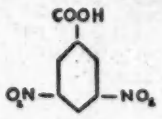

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